مأخوذة من الأصل

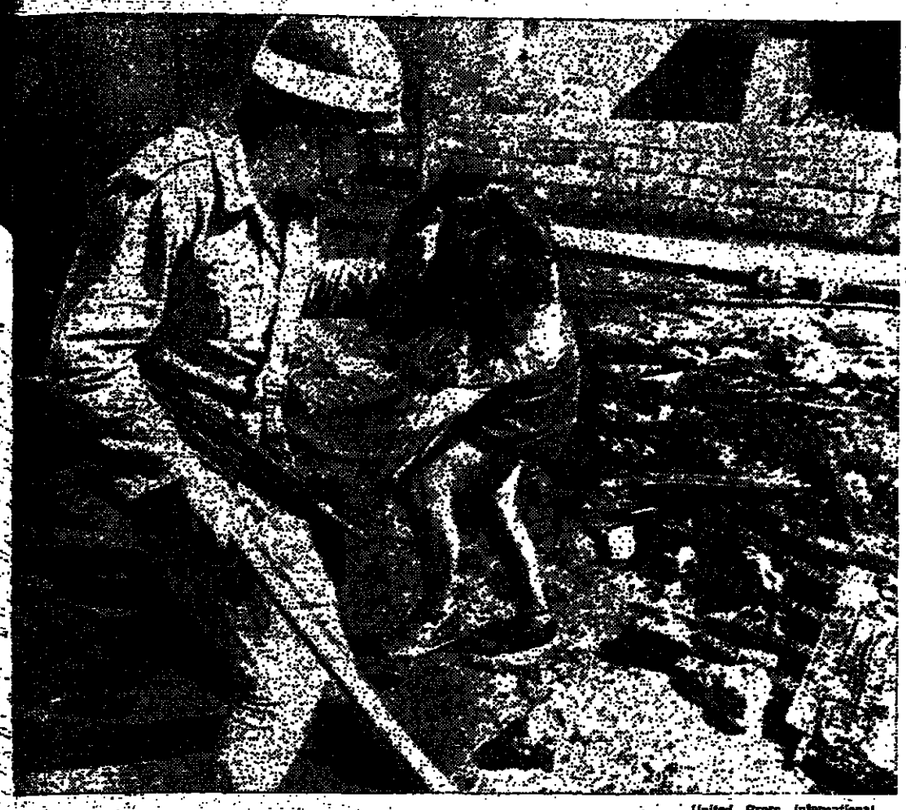
INTERNATIONAL
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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Variable. Temp. 15-7 (59-45). Tomorrow variable. Yesterday's temp. 15-7 (59-45). LONDON: Fair. Temp. 13-6 (55-46). Tomorrow fair. Yesterday's temp. 13-7 (55-45). ROME: Clear. Temp. 19-9 (66-48). NEW YORK: Cloudy. Temp. 13-7 (55-45). Yesterday's temp. 13-5 (55-41).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Austria	12 S.	Lebanon	£1.25
Belgium	30 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	30 L.Fr.
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr.	Morocco	2.50 Dr.
Eire	18 P.	Netherlands	1.50 Flor.
Finland	2.20 F.M.	Nigeria	50 K.
France	2.50 F.	Norway	3 N.Kr.
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Portugal	13 Esc.
Great Britain	15 P	Sweden	2.50 S.Kr.
Greece	18 Drs.	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
India	Rs. 6	Spain	30 Ptas.
Iran	40 Rials	Turkey	T.£ 5
Italy	300 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	$0.35
Israel	1.2 3.50	Yugoslavia	9 D.



United Press International.

STRUGGLE IN EAST JERUSALEM—An Israeli border policeman holding an Arab girl by the air as high school students in occupied East Jerusalem demonstrated on Sunday.

Israel Acts To Defuse ArabStrike

5 Seized on Eve Of Huge Walkout

TEL AVIV, March 29 (UPI).—Israeli authorities today arrested suspected agitators on the eve of the first general strike called for 400,000 Arab citizens of the Jewish state.

In the occupied West Bank of Jordan, hundreds of young demonstrators raised stone barricades, set tires on fire and hoisted the black, red and green flag of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Incidents were reported at the village of Bir Zeit, near Bethlehem, and at Ramallah. Schools and many businesses were closed in the two towns and in East Jerusalem. Israeli troops watched the demonstrations. No violence was reported.

Police sources said five activists affiliated with the Israeli Communist party were arrested in Nazareth early today.

The sources said they would be held until after tomorrow's general strike, called to protest a plan to requisition Arab-owned lands.

Nazareth Stoppage

The focus of the work stoppage was expected to be Nazareth, in the Galilee area of Israel.

Nazareth's Mayor Tewfik Zayyad, a member of the Communist party in parliament, has been one of the most prominent Arab leaders calling for the strike.

A council of Arab leaders from various localities voted last week to oppose the protest. Mr. Zayyad called the vote "a knife in the back of the masses."

Israeli officials said the government has ordered police "to keep the peace everywhere and in every way possible."

The Communist party newspaper El Ithiad called on Arabs to refrain from violence during the one-day strike, the first such widespread protest since the state of Israel was established nearly 28 years ago.

Police called in 20 Arab leaders and asked them to promise not to carry out any action likely to disrupt the peace.

Police sources said three of the five Communists arrested were active in the Committee for Protection of Arab Lands, a group set up after the government announced the requisition plan.

Wide Area at Stake

At issue are thousands of acres of hilly land in the Galilee area owned by Jews as well as Arabs. The government has promised money and other land in exchange for the territory, to be taken for a predominantly Jewish housing project and an army installation.

The Jewish population in Galilee has been declining in recent years and the Arab population increasing. The region is now about 52-per-cent Jewish and 48-per-cent Arab.

In Jerusalem, the leadership of Israel's ruling Labor party called a special meeting to debate the expulsion from Israel Saturday of two West Bank activists shortly before registration opened for municipal elections in the territory captured from Jordan in 1967.

A number of public figures in Israel have criticized the government's handling of the affair. One of those expelled had said he would run for mayor of Hebron in the April 12 elections.

Anyone over the age of 25 who can read and write and who is not a municipal employee and does not have a criminal past is eligible to submit his name in Israel as a candidate. Arab notables in the West Bank sent telegrams to Israeli authorities to protest the deportation.



United Press International.

BEIRUT SCENE—Leftist guerrillas resting in battle-ravaged street in hotel district yesterday after the last Phalangist resisters were killed or captured in the Hilton (rear).

Fighting Continues In Beirut

Jumblat Doubts A Truce Soon

BEIRUT, March 29 (UPI).—Fighting continued across Lebanon today, with no political solution in sight.

Artillery and morter shells landed in the center of Beirut, keeping the streets deserted and resulting in about 200 casualties.

Leftist Moslems advanced slowly along the seafront, seeking to overrun the headquarters of the Christian Phalangist party, now about three-quarters of a mile from the leftist front line.

The battle zone centered on the Hilton Hotel, which was the last Phalangist outpost in the luxury hotel area but which was captured by the leftists yesterday.

Looting Along Docks

Several fires smoldered in the devastated dock area, where damage in the last two days was estimated at 75 million Lebanese pounds ($31 million). Goods that escaped the flames lay at the mercy of looters and dozens of trucks shuttled from the harbor into rightist areas.

Socialist leader Kamal Jumblat met with his allies and said later that he saw "no ray of hope" for peace soon.

He reiterated that he would accept no form of compromise with the Christians and would be ready to end the war only when they agree to all his demands for secularization of the state.

"We have not yet accepted a cease-fire because we do not trust the proposed political solutions, which are full of trickery," Mr. Jumblat said.

After a morning lull, mortar fire from rightist lines dropped around the rebel army radio station in Beirut.

The few citizens who had gone out to buy food ran for shelter and by early afternoon the once-jammed shopping sector was empty. Only hordes of stray cats and numerous rats could be seen, picking through mounds of garbage on every street corner.

Despite their setback at the Hilton, the Phalangists said their forces were holding positions "along all fronts."

Fighting in Mountains

In the mountains, the Phalangists said they were in full control of the village of Aintoura and still retained part of the village of Mtein, the scene of a heavy weekend clash.

"The leftists cannot bring any supplies in by day, we have them covered," the Phalangist radio said. "They can try moving at night."

The leftists, however, said they controlled the Aintoura and Mtein regions and were besieging the town of Zghorta in northern Lebanon.

On the political front, any immediate hope of a truce rested with the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Yassir Arafat.

Political circles said that Mr. Arafat, encouraged by Syria, was "playing a constructive role in trying to convince all sides on the need for a cease-fire."

Flee to Cyprus

LARNACA, Cyprus, March 29 (AP).—Packed into yachts and cargo boats, hundreds of Christian refugees from Lebanon arrived here by sea during the weekend.

Arrivals yesterday had to pay $150 each for the 12-hour, 300-mile crossing from Jumieh—twice as much as two days previously.

The Cypriot-owned yacht Phoenicia, licensed to carry 12 passengers, sailed into the Larnaca marina just after dawn with 82 men, women and children aboard.

"There are thousands of people at Jumieh waiting to leave, and we are taking on as many as we can on each trip," a crewman said.

Later in the day, the small cargo boat Eileen docked with 220 Lebanese.

"The arrivals over the weekend are just over 500, raising the total over the past few days to more than 1,000," a Cypriot immigration official said.

"There is no other way for us to leave the country, except by sea from Jumieh," a young Lebanese woman said. She added that she fled from her home in Beirut four days ago.

Lebanon's ambassador to Cyprus, Munir Takieddin, said most of the seaborne refugees are using Cyprus as the nearest transit point for air and sea travel elsewhere.

Assad Sees Russian

DAMASCUS, March 29 (UPI).—President Hafez al-Assad conferred today with Vladimir Vinogradov, roving ambassador and head of the Soviet delegation to the dormant Arab-Israeli peace conference in Geneva, the official Syrian Arab news agency said.

King Begins Tour of Andalusia

Police Halt Press Conference By Spain Opposition Leaders

From Wire Dispatches

MADRID, March 29.—The police tonight stopped a news conference called by Socialist, Communist and other opposition leaders to present the terms of their newly forged alliance.

Plainclothesmen blocked the entrance to the building where the meeting was to take place, prevented newsmen from entering and took several of the politicians into custody.

The news conference was to have been held at the office of leftist lawyer Antonio Garcia-Trevijano.

"The news conference has been canceled by a written order of the Interior Ministry," Mr. Garcia-Trevijano said.

The agreement struck Friday by 13 opposition groups rejects the slow reform program undertaken by the government, political sources said. It called for a "democratic rupture," or break with the regime, and an impartial consultation of the people to find out what political future they want.

The groups include the Communist party, the Spanish Socialist Workers party, the Communist-dominated Workers' Commissions and the Christian Democratic left. The alliance was named the Democratic Coordination.

Meanwhile, King Juan Carlos arrived in warm but restrained rooms in Spain's poorest region on the first leg of a weeklong tour of Andalusia to bolster his regime's credibility after four months of political unrest.

A 21-gun salute and shouts of "Long live the King!" greeted the 38-year-old monarch. Heavy security surrounded him as he shook hands with dignitaries en route to Seville's 12th-century cathedral.

Government sources in Madrid said Premier Carlos Arias Navarro considered the leftist alliance subversive in that it questioned the monarchy and once again raised the controversial question of autonomy for various parts of Spain.

Private sources also said the government was concerned because the inclusion of the Communists in the new front made it impossible for the regime to work out a political truce with the opposition. The government has said all parties are acceptable except the Communists and terrorists on both the left and right.

The King, accompanied by Queen Sofia, arrived in Seville 24 hours after police and demonstrators had clashed, injuring 30 persons. The police fired rubber bullets and routed an estimated 2,000 demonstrators yesterday.

Christian Democrats

The opposition made its statement after meeting in the capital last week. The Christian Democrats, led by liberal lawyer Joaquin Ruiz Jimenez, were the only major opposition party not included.

Thousands gathered outside Seville's cathedral for a brief speech by the King following religious services.

Juan Carlos defended his monarchy as the best guarantee that Spain will have peace, unity and law and order.

Officials said in advance of the King's visit that the government needed to pump in a minimum of $3 million and create 120,000 jobs immediately to relieve Seville's poverty.

The King's trip is his second since ascending the throne. He visited the Catalan region around Barcelona earlier this year in the midst of a strike by construction workers and city employees which caused clashes between police and workers.

But the King's Catalan trip was considered a success for him personally despite nationwide labor unrest and violence which later took seven lives.

Security Fence

Up in Belfast

BELFAST, March 29 (Reuters).—Belfast citizens circulated freely today inside a two-mile-long steel fence newly erected around the city center.

The 12-foot security net will allow pedestrians to walk around the shopping streets without being repeatedly searched.

No cars are allowed into the zone and buses are searched before being allowed to pass through. Hundreds of security men and British troops man the 17 gates where pedestrians are thoroughly searched.

Belgian Machine Gun Picked By U.S. Over American Model

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP)—The U.S. Army announced today that it has chosen a Belgian machine gun over a U.S.-manufactured competitor, even though the U.S. weapon costs less and was rated higher in some tests.

The Belgian gun was picked, the Army said, because it is superior overall to a U.S. weapon.

The Army said the reliability of the Belgian gun made it the best weapon.

The prospective purchase of 14,000 machine guns for about $30 million has been the focus of maneuvering by rival groups of congressmen.

The Maine congressional delegation urged Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld to select the M-60 machine gun, manufactured by the Maremont Corp., a Maine firm. Powerful members of the Senate Armed Services Committee lobbied for the Belgian MAG-58 gun, on the grounds that its selection would enhance standardization of weapons in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Belgium's efforts to sell the United States its machine gun also figured in last year's U.S. success in persuading Belgium and three other NATO countries to buy the new F-16 fighter plane instead of France's competing Mirage F-1.

James Schlesinger, then Secretary of Defense, dangled the possibility of a U.S. purchase of the Belgian gun in front of Belgian officials, although Pentagon leaders denied there was any commitment to buy.

In its announcement, the Army denied that selection of the Belgian gun was related to the Belgian decision to go along with Norway, Denmark and the Netherlands in buying the F-16.

The Army said it acted on the basis of tests under way since 1974 to find a replacement for a jam-prone machine gun which has been mounted on U.S. tanks and other armored vehicles.

Costs $800 More

The Army did not provide any specific information on the relative costs of the competing weapons but members of Congress have said that each Belgian gun would cost about $800 more than the U.S. model.

According to the Army, tests showed that the U.S.-made M-60 machine gun would have a service life about 31 per cent better than the Belgian gun but that the Belgian weapon is approximately three times as reliable as the U.S. gun.

Reliability is measured by the number of rounds fired without a stoppage or failure.

The Army said it intends to start negotiations for a contract to buy the Belgian gun, which is made by the Fabrique Nationale d'Armes in Herstal.

Key Police Aide Slain as Terrorists Defy Junta

Videla Takes Oath in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, March 29 (AP).—Gen. Jorge Videla, 50, took the oath of office as Argentina's President today, five days after he led a bloodless coup that ousted Mrs. Isabel Peron from the presidency.

Hours before the general was sworn in, guerrillas defied the new military junta by assassinating a high federal police official near his home in a Buenos Aires suburb. In Cordoba, Argentina's second largest city, authorities announced the arrest of seven persons at newsstands where "subversive Marxist" publications were found.

Three persons—who the police said were assumed to be leftist guerrillas—made a machine-gun attack on Chief Inspector Guillermo Pavon as he left his home for work this morning. He died instantly. His chauffeur was seriously wounded. The attackers fled in a pickup truck.

Political violence by the right and left has killed more than 200 Argentines this year. The new regime has said that one of its major goals will be the curbing of terrorism and subversion.

The junta, which also includes the commanders of the navy and air force, named an eight-man Cabinet yesterday.

A key member of the new regime is Economics Minister Jose Martinez de Hoz.

Economy's Problems

A moderate conservative who favors foreign investment and free enterprise, Mr. Martinez de Hoz must devise an economic program to check an inflation rate expected to reach 600 per cent this year, refinance the $12-billion foreign debt, reverse the $1.9-billion deficit in the balance of payments, build foreign-exchange reserves—which are now nonexistent—and stabilize the currency.

Gen. Videla himself, as commander in chief of the army, will have the chief responsibility for coping with the political terrorism which was responsible for 1,700 deaths during Mrs. Peron's 21 months in office.

The junta has decreed the death penalty for terrorists and announced other anti-guerrilla measures. But 16 more persons were killed in the first 73 hours after the coup, including guerrillas, other civilians and police. This raised the toll to 201 for the year.

Mrs. Peron's Status

BUENOS AIRES, March 29 (WP).—According to high church sources, Mrs. Peron, 45, does not want to be exiled to Spain but would prefer to live in retirement in this country, the Buenos Aires Herald reported yesterday.

The church sources said Mrs. Peron is penniless, despite property holdings of her late husband Juan Peron in Spain.

Military sources have indicated that Mrs. Peron is to be questioned on allegations of corruption and other charges, with her responses made public, and then she is to be flown to exile in Spain.

She is now under house arrest at an elegant castle-like lake district resort called El Tessidor, 800 miles south of Buenos Aires.

At $60 Million a Plane

Britain, France Fail to Clear Production of New Concordes

By Jim Hoagland

PARIS, March 29 (WP).—The Concorde supersonic jetliner failed today to get a new commercial vote of confidence from its makers, Britain and France, and the aircraft now faces extinction after the initial production run of 16 Concordes is completed.

A joint communiqué issued after talks here between France's secretary of state for transport, Marcel Cavaillé, and the British minister of state for industry, Gerald Kaufman, committed the two countries to continuing to study the future of supersonic air travel.

The tone of the communiqué and comments by the participants in the seven hours of talks suggested, however, that both countries have concluded that they cannot continue producing the $60-million-a-copy aircraft unless there is a breakthrough in marketing within the next few months.

French officials had hoped that U.S. Secretary of Transportation William Coleman's decision to allow the Concorde to land in the United States would encourage other airlines to buy Concorde.

But Mr. Coleman's decision remains wrapped in uncertainty because of local legal challenges, and the orders have failed to materialize. The French and British governments need to sell 50 of the 1,300-mile-an-hour jetliners to recover the $3 billion they have put into research and development.

Mr. Kaufman told reporters that the French had not suggested a new commitment to producing more than the original 16 Concordes.

British Airways has purchased five Concordes and Air France has bought four and is leasing a fifth. Mr. Kaufman said Mr. Cavaillé had turned down a British suggestion that Air France buy the fifth Concorde outright.

No Firm Orders

There are no firm orders from other airlines for the remaining six Concordes. The two airlines will begin commercial flights to Dulles Airport near Washington on May 24 with a mixed record on their first two routes.

British Airways flights to Bahrain continue to run under the 65-per-cent passenger load break-even point, while seats on Air France's Paris-Rio de Janeiro route are about 75 per cent full. French officials said today they do not expect the legal challenges in New York to be settled before the end of the year.

Mr. Cavaillé told newsmen that the two countries were studying the possibility of U.S. participation in a second-generation supersonic transport aircraft "when the right time comes."

Rail Merger This Week Is Largest U.S. Corporate Reorganization

Northeast Systems to Disappear Under Federally Financed Plan

By William H. Jones

WASHINGTON, March 29 (WP).—At midnight Wednesday, some of the most famous names in U.S. railroading will fade into history.

Gone will be the Lehigh Valley, Erie Lackawanna, Central Railroad of New Jersey, Ann Arbor, Lehigh and Hudson River, the Reading Railroad and the biggest of all, the Penn Central, product of a merger in 1968 of the New York Central and Pennsylvania railroads.

Replacing these bankrupt companies, with a somewhat trimmed-down network of routes that stretches into 17 states and the District of Columbia, will be Consolidated Rail Corp.

Known as Conrail, the new company is the result of the largest corporate reorganization in U.S. history and the most massive federal intervention in private industry.

Conrail also represents an enormous gamble by the federal government, that $6.8 billion in aid and loan guarantees can resurrect a largely decrepit rail system east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers.

The goal of legislation that mandated the reorganization is to restore first-class rail service to a region where the absence of efficient transportation has contributed to economic decline and loss of jobs.

Losing $1 Million a Day

An equally important goal is to restore the northeast rail business as a private enterprise, to replace a system that currently eats up $1 million a day in losses that mostly are absorbed by the taxpayers.

Within the government and the rail industry there is a widespread belief that failure to restore railroading to the private sector, in the most densely populated section of the nation, ultimately would result in nationalization of the entire system.

If Conrail fails to become a profitable business, the only methods of keeping vital Northeast and Midwest rail services alive would be some form of outright government ownership or policies that would encourage Southern and Western railroads to expand into territory now served by the bankrupt lines.

Edward Jordan, chairman of Conrail, dismisses such worries and contends that his railroad will be a success. But there are plenty of doubters, including such men as Jervis Langdon, president of the Penn Central, and Robert Haldeman, chief executive of the Lehigh Valley.

Mr. Langdon said that estimates of Conrail revenues and cost savings are too optimistic, according to the Pennsy's own studies. Mr. Haldeman said recently that Conrail could become a "disaster," given all the problems involved in consolidating so many companies, facilities and employees under one corporate roof.

The bankruptcy of the Penn Central in mid-1970 touched off the crisis that has led to Conrail. After the Pennsy went under, most of the region's other railroads also failed. There are two exceptions, the Norfolk and Western and the Chessie system (which owns the Chesapeake and Ohio, Baltimore and Ohio and Western Maryland), both profitable corporations with routes into the Northeast. N and W is acquiring a small portion of the bankrupt lines Wednesday night.

Although N and W and Chessie will provide some competition to Conrail, mainly west of Pennsylvania, the new Philadelphia-based company automatically will have a virtual regional monopoly.

Two Exceptions

That was not the intent of Congress or the administration in working out legislation over five years that led to the reorganization. Secretary of Transportation William Coleman recently warned of the dangers of a monopoly that would not have the normal type of competition that leads to efficiency and cost savings to customers.

Mr. Jordan predicted that the firm will have revenues in its first year of $3.3 billion, making it the largest U.S. railroad in terms of business, and losses of $359 million. Within a few years, according to Conrail projections, the losses should be eliminated, although huge debts to the government will remain.

Conrail will own about 4,000 locomotives and 140,000 freight cars and employ about 100,000 persons, a quarter of all rail workers in the United States. In addition to its own freight service, Conrail will operate passenger trains for local commuter agencies under contract. In addition, unprofitable freight branch lines in about 10 states, subsidized by the taxpayers, also will be run by Conrail.

To date, the federal government has spent about $1.5 billion to keep regional rail service alive. Starting Thursday, taxpayers will find out if a further $6.8-billion package will restore health.

Military Opposes Changes Soon

Clash Over Power to Amend May Delay Portugal Charter

By Marvine Howe

LISBON, March 29 (NYT).—Portuguese deputies are putting finishing touches on the country's new constitution, which as it stands is the most advanced charter in Western Europe in the defense of human rights and the economic and social rights of workers.

The new constitution, which clearly bears the imprint of the present majority Socialist party, could come under serious fire should a liberal-conservative coalition win next month's national legislative elections.

At present the conservative Social Democratic Center and the liberal Popular Democrats are waging a battle for the right of the future assembly to revise the constitution.

Portugal's leftist military leadership, however, has stipulated that constitutional revision could only be the work of the second legislature, in four years time. The military said their aim is to preserve the social gains of their revolution—which are incorporated in the present constitution—and to provide the country with badly needed political stability.

But the debate over constitutional revision continues, threatening to delay the elections April 25, the second anniversary of the military coup against the old rightist regime.

Even prominent Socialists such as Jorge Campinos, minister of foreign trade and tourism, have come out recently in favor of the possibility of a constitutional revision.

Lisbon's leading daily, the Socialist Diario de Noticias, warned that too rigid a system preventing constitutional revision in the next legislature could "endanger democracy" and "foment coups d'état."

The ruling military Council of the Revolution has expressed concern over delays by the Constituent Assembly and conveyed to the assembly president its "strong desire" that the elections be held on time.

Assembly President Henrique de Barros warned the assemblymen that they would be in "a very difficult situation" if they did not conclude their work by the scheduled closing date Friday.

The assemblymen will debate on Wednesday articles on the status of Portugal's Atlantic islands, the Azores and Madeira. There are deep divisions within the Constituent Assembly on the degree of autonomy to be accorded to the islands.

After the debate, the assembly must take up technical questions such as when the constitution will go into effect and the qualifications for a presidential candidate.

Finally, the assembly will review the entire draft constitution and take the final vote Thursday.

Some deputies expect renewed debate during review of the text, which has already been approved, because the political context has changed and the political parties have assumed more radical positions with the approach of elections.

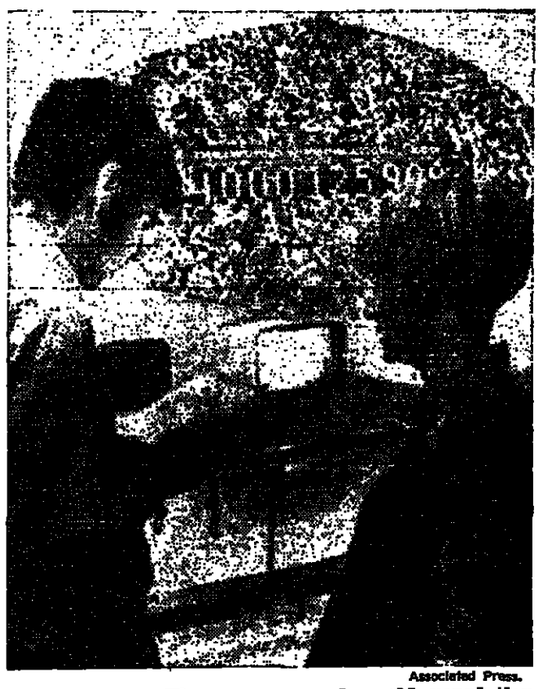
"Many Socialists and Popular Democrats would probably not vote now the way they voted last summer, when the country was threatened by a Communist takeover," a Popular Democratic deputy said candidly.

Callaghan, Foot Seen Even in 2d Ballot Today

LONDON, March 29 (Reuters). — Foreign Secretary James Callaghan and left-wing Employment Secretary Michael Foot are expected to finish almost even in tomorrow's second stage of the Labor party election to choose a prime minister.

Most Laborite members of Parliament have already cast their votes, although the ballot does not close until noon tomorrow. The result will be announced about 1630 GMT but it will probably be indecisive, as was the first ballot last week.

Mr. Callaghan is tipped to win a third ballot, which would close next Monday. Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey, the only other contender left in the race, is expected to be a distant third tomorrow.



Associated Press.

IT ADDS UP—The computerized world population clock at the Museum of Science and Industry in Chicago, ticking at the rate of 2.2 persons a second, passed the 4-billion mark at midnight last Saturday.

Rights Group Says Rhodesia Regularly Tortures Detainees

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, March 29 (WP).—Torture is regularly employed by Rhodesian police and security forces to extract information from Africans suspected of aiding guerrillas, Amnesty International said today.

"Many hundreds of Africans" are reported to have been tortured, the independent agency said in a brief study. It said that the techniques include "beating on the body with fists and sticks, beating on the soles of the feet with sticks and the application of electric shocks by means of electrodes or cattle goads."

"In addition, torture victims have been threatened with castration or immersed headfirst in barrels of water until unconscious," the report said.

Amnesty International is a human-rights group of liberal persuasion that examines political abuse in Eastern Europe, the West and Third World nations. It has a reputation for reliability.

Minority Rule

The Rhodesia study examined some methods used by Prime Minister Ian Smith to maintain his white-minority regime in a country of 280,000 whites and 6.7 million blacks.

The Smith regime, the report said, imprisons Africans indefinitely without charge or trial and more than 700 are currently estimated to be in custody. The study said that more than 500 other political prisoners have been convicted of offenses that ranged from violence to membership in an illegal organization.

A principal technique of repression, Amnesty International said, is the "forced resettlement" of villagers behind the barbed wire of a "protected" village. India uses this method against Naga tribesmen and the United States tried it in Vietnam. Its aim is to deprive guerrillas of a friendly base.

The rights group estimated that Mr. Smith has penned 100,000 to 300,000 persons inside "protected" villages. Inmates can leave to till fields only in the daytime. Those found outside at night can be shot on the spot.

Amnesty International said that authorities, after freeing prisoners, often force them to live where they cannot work and to stay in a narrowly circumscribed area.

Death Penalty

The rights group said there is a growing use of the death penalty, sometimes after trials that are held in secret. Since Rhodesia broke away from Britain in 1965, Amnesty International said, more than 60 persons have been hanged. The total includes those convicted of murder and other crimes as well as political offenses.

The study said that the death penalty is now required for arson, for guerrilla offenses involving explosives and for recruiting guerrillas. Death may be imposed for possessing arms, committing terrorist acts or sheltering guerrillas, it said.

According to the report, the Smith regime has a law that provides for compensation to police and others successfully sued by torture victims for damages. Another law empowers a minister to halt any damage claim.

The rights group said that it is "particularly concerned" over the regime's "refusal to establish an independent inquiry into allegations of atrocities committed by the Rhodesian security forces."

Most Refugees Have Fled Two Angolan Camps

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa, March 29 (AP).—Almost all the 4,000 refugees housed in camps in southern Angola have now fled into South-West Africa (Namibia) following the withdrawal of South African troops from the region, a government spokesman said here today.

The spokesman said, "We expect them to stay here for about a month while we wait and see what happens in Angola. Then when the situation has been cleared up, they will return."

The refugees are mainly black Angolans but also include more than 300 white Portuguese. All seek sanctuary in the Kavango region of South-West Africa near the border town of Rundu, because they fear reprisals by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola.

Many of the refugees supported the two defeated rival organizations in Angola's civil war. South Africa maintained the refugee camps and cared for the refugees until it decided to withdraw from Angola.

U.S. Study Finds A Non-Narcotic Drug Curbs Pain

WASHINGTON, March 29 (WP).—Motrin, a drug prescribed for arthritis, may be the first non-narcotic drug that is a more effective pain killer than aspirin, according to a new study.

The researchers considered the cases of 192 dental patients, aged 16 to 30, who had surgery to remove impacted wisdom teeth and teeth that were imbedded under bone and gums. A group of the patients was given Motrin to relieve the often painful gum inflammation that followed the surgery.

The results of the study were revealed at a dental research meeting in Miami yesterday by Dr. Stephen Cooper, assistant professor of oral surgery and pharmacology at Georgetown University. Dr. Cooper said that, if Motrin proved as safe as aspirin, it would be the first non-narcotic drug to be as effective as aspirin. He added: "We saw no serious side effects in outpatients."

Some of the patients were given a dose of aspirin equivalent to one ordinary aspirin tablet, some the equivalent of two tablets. Some were given a small, some a larger dose of Motrin, an Upjohn product for which the scientific name is ibuprofen. Some were given a "placebo," or ineffectual drug, as a further check.

The smallest dose of Motrin proved as effective as the two-tablet dose of aspirin and the larger dose of Motrin was "significantly better," Dr. Cooper reported.

London Home Show Opens After Bombing

LONDON, March 29 (AP).—The Ideal Home Exhibition at London's Olympic Center reopened today, two days after a terrorist bomb injured 35 persons there.

Tight security was observed at the exhibition as visitors were searched and asked to open bags and parcels.

Twenty-five of the injured were still hospitalized, two of them in critical condition.

EEC Group in Hong Kong

HONG KONG, March 29 (Reuters).—An 11-member delegation from the European Economic Community began talks here today on problems connected with the EEC's generalized scheme of trade preferences.

1969 Milan Bombing Probers Arrest General and Captain

ROME, March 29 (AP).—An army general who formerly headed Italy's counterespionage service and a captain were arrested last night in the investigation of one of Italy's worst acts of terrorism, the 1969 bombing that killed 16 persons and injured 100 in Milan.

Police sources identified the detainees as Gen. Gianadelio Maletti, who from 1971 to last year was chief of Office D of the Defense Intelligence Service (SID), and Capt. Antonio La Bruna, also a counterespionage specialist.

The sources said that after their arrest they were driven in a police motorcade to Catanzaro, in Calabria in southern Italy, where the investigation into the Milan bombing is now under way.

The accusations that led to the two officers' arrests were not immediately disclosed. The sources said that their detention was ordered by the investigating magistrate in Catanzaro.

Separate investigations into the bombing have led to charges against two groups of persons—anarchists and extreme rightists.

Pietro Valpreda, a dancer whose three-year detention without trial led to a reform of Italy's bail system, and three other anarchists were the first to be charged in the mass murder.

Another investigation produced similar charges against Giovanni



UPI.

Gen. Gianadelio Maletti

Ventura and Franco Freda, extreme rightists arrested 32 months after the Valpreda group was seized within days of the attack.

The intelligence agency has already been rocked by a scandal involving an alleged cover-up of rightist plots and subversive activities.

Gen. Vito Miceli, a former head of the SID, was arrested in 1974 in the alleged cover-up. The charges against him are still pending.

Seeks Shoring Up of Egypt's Economy, Mideast Policy

Sadat in Bonn, Starting 5-Nation Europe Tour

By Michael Getler

BONN, March 29 (WP).—Egyptian President Anwar Sadat arrived here today, seeking financial support for his country's beleaguered economy and international backing for his generally moderate approach to a solution in the Middle East.

It is the first visit of an Egyptian chief executive to West Germany and also the first stop on a five-nation tour that could be of considerable importance to Mr. Sadat's standing in the Arab world.

The West German government clearly was treating the visit as an important one, although Mr. Sadat probably will leave here in five days with less money than he wants and without any military aid to help replace the Soviet equipment now rusting in Egyptian arsenals.

The Egyptian leader's arrival was preceded by the publication and broadcast here of Sadat interviews that generally have been well received and appeared to enhance his reputation in Bonn as the most moderate and important of the Arab leaders and as the key figure in easing Arab-Israeli tensions.

Effect on Hardliners

For Mr. Sadat, the trip to West Germany, France, Italy, Austria and Yugoslavia, with a stop in Vatican City, could bring some relief to Egypt's virtually bankrupt economy and could also help demonstrate high-level support for his policy. This could relieve some of the pressure on him at home from those Arab quarters seeking a tougher stance against the Israelis.

Mr. Sadat and West German officials are expected to sign tomorrow two new aid agreements, previously negotiated, for about $90 million. Egypt ranks second on the West German aid list, having received about $400 million since 1972. The Egyptian wanted more and although no more is likely to be forthcoming, Bonn government spokesmen have not totally ruled out the possibility of additional assistance.

Mr. Sadat met with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and President Walter Scheel today and will meet tomorrow with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and the ruling Social Democratic party's chairman, Willy Brandt.

The Sadat visit may also have a significant bearing on the status here of the Palestine Liberation Organization, which wants to open an office in Bonn. The government says that there is no legal basis for preventing the PLO from setting up shop, although it is not prepared to grant diplomatic recognition to the organization.

The issue of a PLO office is expected to come up in the Sadat-Schmidt discussions. In a luncheon address today, Mr. Genscher said: "It has not been sufficiently realized that the point is how the right of the Palestinian people to live under their own state authority can be put into practice."

The West Germans have been scrupulously careful to maintain good relations with both Israel and Arab countries and insist that both the rights of the Israelis and those of the Palestinians must be protected in a peaceful solution.

To protect those dual relations, Bonn is expected to refrain from selling new arms to Egypt. Mr. Sadat is known to want about 130 new Alpha-jet attack planes, which are built jointly by West Germany and France. Mr. Sadat is apt to have more luck getting the French to sell them in a deal which might be financed with West German credits.

Mr. Sadat's disavowal this month of the Soviet-Egyptian friendship treaty has added a timely significance to his visit to West European countries. He is trying to induce West Germany to play a larger role in the Middle East, perhaps to the point of participating militarily with other nations in a peace-keeping force.

The West Germans have backed away from such a role, indicating that they will act only in conjunction with the eight other countries of the European Economic Community and suggesting that no participation in peace-keeping forces is likely.

Mr. Sadat's call for West Germany to shoulder responsibilities equal to its world role is a sensitive point, which the Bonn government continually tries to avoid. It prefers a low profile, insisting that it is not a world power, that it can act only in consort with its partners and that it does not have a bottomless treasury.

Sadat Shakes Up Press

CAIRO, March 29 (UPI).—Some big names disappeared today from newspaper mastheads in a shake-up decreed by President Anwar Sadat just before his departure on a European tour.

Among the journalists replaced were Ihsan Abdel Koddous, board chairman of the newspaper Al Ahram; Ali Amin, board chairman of the Al Akhbar newspaper group, and his twin brother, Mustafa Amin, editor of the weekly newspaper Akhbar El Yom.

All three will continue to function as staff writers, with daily or weekly columns.

Mr. Sadat ordered the shake-up in his capacity as chairman of the Arab Socialist Union, the nation's only political party which legally owns the nationals press under a nationalization law enacted in 1960.

In several public speeches in recent weeks, Mr. Sadat had voiced strong criticism of the local press on the grounds that it was putting too much emphasis on shortcomings such as graft, bribery and vice without giving due prominence to positive achievements of the government. He said that he wanted to see a "new generation" in key press posts and that "change makes for progress."



United Press International.

Egyptian President Anwar Sadat met by West German President Walter Scheel in Bonn.

Youth of India Urged to Plant, Not to Reap

NEW DELHI, March 29 (Reuters).—To win promotion in the youth wing of India's governing Congress party candidates must henceforth accomplish three tasks:

- Bring about two vasectomies,
- Plant a sapling,
- Teach an illiterate Indian adult to read and write.

The targets were set by the youth wing's leader, Sanjay Gandhi, 30, second son of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Kaunda Suggests Rhodesia Should Be Invaded by Britain

LUSAKA, Zambia, March 29 (UPI).—The British government should establish a military presence in Rhodesia, arrest the government and set up a multiracial "executive council" to solve Rhodesia's decade-long constitutional crisis, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia said today.

In London, however, British officials said there was no question of intervening militarily in Rhodesia.

Outlining his proposals in Lusaka, Mr. Kaunda said British intervention was essential to shorten the guerrilla war in Rhodesia and to bring about majority rule there. There are about 280,000 whites and about 6 million blacks.

"Once Britain has dissolved the Rhodesian Parliament and arrested members of Mr. [Premier Ian] Smith's government, an executive committee could be set up under a British chairman," Mr. Kaunda said.

The committee would have a year to arrange elections on a one-man one-vote basis, he asserted, adding that the council would have to represent all races and should include representatives of the black nationalist guerrillas, the African National Council and a group of "genuine" whites such as former Prime Minister Garfield Todd and Sir Roy Welensky.

Constitutional talks between Mr. Smith and the African National Council domestic leader, Joshua Nkomo, have broken down. British proposals for a settlement in Rhodesia were rejected by Mr. Smith because they asked for black majority rule in two years.

[Mr. Nkomo flew to Lusaka today to see Mr. Kaunda, the Associated Press reported.

[The visit followed statements by Mr. Nkomo and Gordon Chavunduka, secretary-general of the rival militant wing of the ANC, that there are no hopes of a reconciliation between them after the constitutional talks failed.]



UPI.

Kenneth Kaunda

Another Solution

DAR ES SALAAM, March 29 (UPI).—Foreign Minister Ibrahim Kaduma of Tanzania proposed today that British Commonwealth countries pay whites to leave Rhodesia, thus bringing about black majority rule.

"Whatever happens, they [the white Rhodesians] are going to lose the war," Mr. Kaduma said. If a compensation scheme is worked out now, "we can shorten the suffering."

House Votes Bill On Europe Radios

WASHINGTON, March 29 (UPI).—The House approved today a bill authorizing $58.8 million for Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, which broadcast news and other information to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

The measure, passed on a 287-70 vote and sent to the Senate, would authorize grants to the Board for International Broadcasting, which operates the two stations out of its Munich headquarters.

The stations were set up in the early 1950s with private funds supplemented by money from the Central Intelligence Agency. The CIA's role was terminated by Congress in 1971.

44 Drown in India

AHMADNAGAR, India, March 29 (Reuters).—Forty-four women and children were drowned near here when a truck taking them to a wedding overturned into a canal, police said.

U.S. Losing Its 'Low Profile' In Egypt as Aid Increases

By Jack Foisie

CAIRO, March 29.—The staff of the U.S. Embassy here has increased to 100 persons in the two years since the restoration of diplomatic relations with Egypt.

An embassy spokesman confirmed the growth and said the staff would undoubtedly increase even more because of the demand for officials to administer the proposed $800-million economic aid program for Egypt during the next fiscal year.

That amount of money, if approved by Congress, would equal the authorized annual economic aid for South Vietnam during the peak years of U.S. involvement there.

Because of the need to expand the Agency for International Development office here, the avowed intention of Ambassador Hermann Eilts to "keep a low American profile" has been shattered.

Building Sought

Aid officials are looking for a building outside the embassy compound to serve as a headquarters for the spending program.

It is the U.S. belief that despite a huge bureaucracy and a high level of technical competence in some fields, the Egyptian government will welcome U.S. supervision of how its assistance—in money and goods—is dispensed. In addition, U.S. law requires that AID carefully follow the progress of foreign assistance work.

In addition to expanding his staff on two-year assignments in Egypt, the local AID director, Wilbert Templeton, will also bring in, on "temporary assignments," technical experts who often stay for many months without being on the official roster.

"We would fly in 30 people tomorrow if we could find housing for them," an AID organizer from Washington said.

There is no U.S. military aid program in Egypt yet. The U.S. military here is confined to four attachés headed by a brigadier general, a handful of officers attached to a UN observer force and a small contingent of civilians with military backgrounds who are basing their families in Cairo while they work at the U.S. electronic detection station in the Sinai buffer zone between Egyptian and Israeli troops.

The U.S. Navy also runs a long-established medical research center in Cairo, with 25 Americans posted there.

There are two U.S. Consulates, one at Alexandria and the other, newly reopened, at Port Said at the northern entrance to the Suez Canal.

More than 2,000 Americans with no governmental connections have registered at the embassy and consulates, and the number in residence is undoubtedly larger. The principal U.S. business in Egypt is oil exploration.

© Los Angeles Times.

Tito Begins Visit In Sweden Amid Strict Security

STOCKHOLM, March 29 (UPI).—Yugoslav President Tito arrived on a three-day official state visit to Sweden today amid the tightest security given to a foreign chief of state.

The Yugoslav leader, 83, was met at Stockholm's Arlanda Airport by King Carl XVI Gustaf, Premier Olof Palme, and other dignitaries.

President Tito's wife, Jovanka, had been scheduled to accompany her husband, but the Yugoslav government informed the Swedish Foreign Ministry yesterday that she would not be coming.

Accompanying President Tito on his first visit to Sweden was Foreign Minister Milos Minic and other officials.

The visit was seen by the police as one of the most sensitive by a chief of state to Sweden. They said it required even more security than that of Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev in 1964.

Puerto Rico Cites Recession, Puts Atomic Power Plant Up for Sale

WASHINGTON, March 29 (WP).—Puerto Rico has put a "for sale" sign on a $600-million nuclear power plant it ordered six years ago and now finds it cannot afford and does not think it needs for at least 10 years.

"It's the first of its kind, a bargain-basement sale of a 600,000-kilowatt nuclear generating station," said Ray Freeman of the Nuclear Exchange Corp., a California firm hired by Puerto Rico to find a buyer for the plant. "This sale is a perfect mirror of what's been happening in the worldwide energy and economic picture."

The plant is literally in pieces at storage points at a dozen places around the world. The 400-ton reactor vessel is in France, the containment shell for the reactor vessel is in Puerto Rico and the steam turbine is outside Pittsburgh.

So far, Puerto Rico has doled out $35 million in "progress" payments for the steam generator and electrical machinery.

"Our decision is the result of economic considerations," William Miranda Marin, executive director of the Puerto Rico Water Resources Authority, wrote the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission. "A serious recession has affected energy demand so that a new plant will not be required until 1985 and worldwide inflation, in combination with the deterioration of the municipal bond market, makes it impossible to proceed at this time."

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'Visibility' Increases

Carter Has Broadened Base In Primaries, Survey Shows

By Robert Reinhold

NEW YORK, March 29 (NYT). —Former Gov. Jimmy Carter of Georgia appears to have translated his primary victories into an extraordinarily broad and diverse base of support from Democrats all over the country, according to a national poll completed last week by The New York Times and CBS News.

Furthermore, the poll tends to undermine doubts that he is not in the mainstream of the party and to dispute his rivals' contentions that he cannot be elected.

These were among the themes to emerge from the survey, which was designed to monitor how the campaign had evolved since the last Times-CBS poll early last month before the state primaries began.

Carter Heads Field

At that time, the Democratic field of declared candidates was bunched up, with Mr. Carter behind three others. After several well-publicized primaries, the survey shows that Mr. Carter now heads the field. In the poll, he leads his closest rival, Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington, by nearly 2 to 1. At the same time, Gov. George Wallace of Alabama has lost more than half the support he had six weeks ago.

Among other findings of the poll were the following:

• While certain issues, according to previous surveys, seemed to have played a role in the primary voting, no major issues seem to be benefiting any one candidate nationally at this stage.

• The collapse of support for Gov. Wallace can be traced both to his crippled condition and to the relative unimportance of racial matters as issues. The governor's health seems to be the more important factor.

• Behind the Democratic race looms the figure of Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota. When Sen. Humphrey is added to the list of candidates, he outdraws Mr. Carter among Democrats. However, among all those polled, Sen. Humphrey does not do so well as Mr. Carter against President Ford.

• On the Republican side, Mr. Ford seems to have overcome many of the weaknesses that were of such concern to his strategists earlier this year. He is favored by Republicans by 2 to 1 nationally and despite the victory of former Gov. Ronald Reagan of California in last week's North Carolina primary, the numbers add up in Mr. Ford's favor.

The Carter surge is reflected well in the proportion of survey respondents who recognized and had an opinion of him—54 per cent now as against only 24 per cent six weeks ago. By contrast, his two closest rivals, Sen. Jackson and Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona, have achieved much less of this "visibility," with 42 and 21 per cent respectively.

Furthermore the rise in recognition of Mr. Carter is not confined to Democrats. He gained about equally among Republicans and independents as well as among liberals, moderates and conservatives.

Favorable View

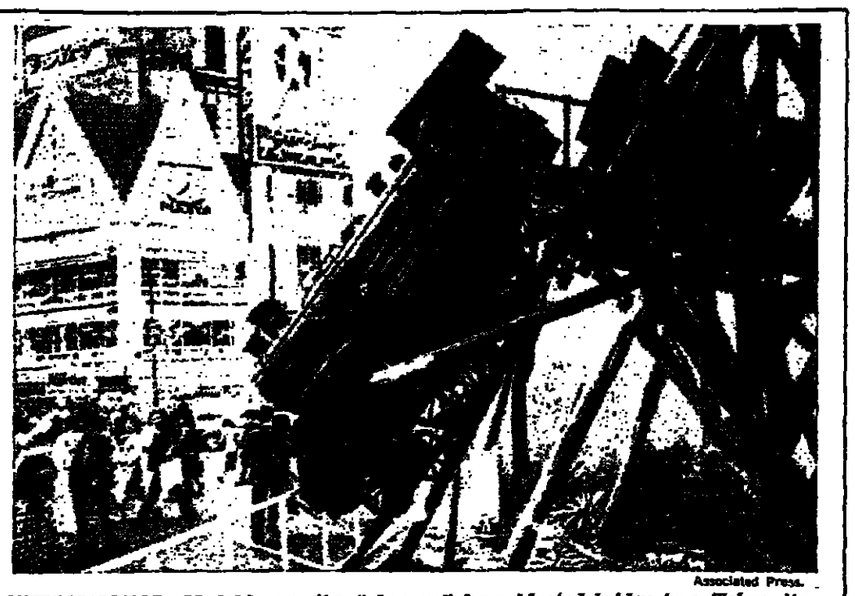
More important perhaps is that the vast majority (74 per cent) of all surveyed and 81 per cent of Democrats who now recognize Mr. Carter said they had a favorable view of him. In contrast, between February and March, Gov. Wallace and former Sen. Fred Harris of Oklahoma lost substantially in "favorability", while Rep. Udall declined slightly and Sen. Jackson remained about the same.

The poll also shows that even though Sen. Humphrey has very strong support for the nomination, he brings out strong feelings on both sides among voters. About half have a favorable view of him and half unfavorable.

The gains in Mr. Carter's favorability rating were impressive in that they occurred across the political spectrum, from left to right. The question is, as he becomes better known and comes under political attack, whether his image will become more mixed like Sen. Humphrey's.

In the early primaries, candidates typically try to capture a particular wing of the party, especially when the field is as fragmented as it is this year. Rep. Udall has tried to stake out a claim among liberals. However, Mr. Carter pursued a different tactic, trying to forge a broad coalition from the outset.

Evidence from the Times-CBS survey suggests that the tactic has largely succeeded. He was selected as first choice by about four of every 10 Democrats, whether they were Roman Catholic or Protestant, well-off or poor, high-school graduates or college graduates, Northerners or Southerners.



Associated Press.

STILL FALLING—Model locomotive "plunges" from blasted bridge in a Tokyo display promoting first Japanese telecast of the 1957 film "Bridge on the River Kwai."

Miss Hearst Arraigned in Los Angeles

Plea Date Is April 14 On 11 Felony Charges

LOS ANGELES, March 29 (AP). —Patricia Hearst, heiress and convicted bank robber, was arraigned today on 11 felony charges of kidnapping, robbery and assault.

Miss Hearst, 22, who was flown to Los Angeles under tight security, was brought to a special courtroom for the proceeding, which lasted less than five minutes.

With her parents seated in a back row of the tiny courtroom, she answered "yes" twice when asked if her true name was Patricia Campbell Hearst.

Superior Court Judge Jack Goertzen set April 14 as a date for Miss Hearst to enter a plea.

Scheduled Sentencing

That date, requested by her attorney, will be two days after scheduled sentencing in San Francisco on a bank robbery conviction.

Miss Hearst stood through most of the proceeding, her fingertips resting on the counsel table in front of her.

She was transported here in the early morning hours by a convoy of planes and cars.

She was taken from her cell at the Redwood City Jail to Moffett Field near San Francisco, then flown in a Coast Guard plane to Los Angeles airport, where she transferred to a helicopter. She then landed at the Los Angeles County Jail, where she was picked up by a U.S. marshal's car for the short trip to the Criminal Courts Building.

Brief Proceeding

During the brief proceeding, Miss Hearst did not see her co-defendants, Symbionese Liberation Army "soldiers" William and Emily Harris. Her attorney moved to sever her trial from theirs. The judge did not rule on the motion.

Miss Hearst has implicated the Harrises in other crimes and accused them at her bank robbery trial of torturing and tormenting her after they helped abduct her from her Berkeley apartment Feb. 4, 1974.

In another development, two men were arrested at the Hearst family's retreat in northern California yesterday. The arrests prompted a search for a bomb.

Authorities said the men had not entered any buildings and that the search at Wyntoon was a precaution. A defective bomb exploded there earlier this month and last month a bomb caused $1 million in damage at the Hearst castle in San Simeon, Calif.

From 1960 to 1966

FBI Admits 92 Burglaries At Socialist Workers Party

By John M. Crewdson

WASHINGTON, March 29 (NYT).—FBI agents burglarized the New York City offices of the Socialist Workers party and its affiliated organizations at least 92 times from 1960 to 1966, according to official FBI reports made public yesterday.

The burglaries, conducted by specially trained teams of federal agents in the early-morning hours, occurred, on the average, once every three weeks during a 5 1/2-year period, the reports show. The burglaries produced about 10,000 photographs of documents and correspondence concerning virtually every aspect of the party's business, including the defense strategies of members involved in federal legal proceedings, the reports also show.

The disclosure of the burglaries in the bureau's own reports were obtained by the party through its long-running civil lawsuit against the government. The reports directly contradicted an assertion by the Justice Department that the Socialist Workers party had never been the target of burglaries by federal agents.

Lawyers' Two Choices

A party spokesman said that its lawyers were considering whether to ask Judge Thomas Griesa to make a summary judgment in the $27-million suit, based on the apparent inaccuracy of the Justice Department's testimony or whether to continue the civil process through which these and other FBI documents have been obtained.

The records made public yesterday described break-ins at three Manhattan addresses where the Socialist Workers and two affiliated groups maintained offices.

The nearly 400 pages of FBI reports were provided to reporters by the Political Rights Defense Fund, which is raising money to underwrite the party's lawsuit. They appeared to cast new light on both the magnitude of the bureau's practice of conducting break-ins and the agents' seeming carelessness about limiting themselves to information about foreign intelligence or national security matters.

Clarence Kelley, director of the FBI, acknowledged at a news conference in July that the bureau had conducted what he called "surreptitious entries" from World War II until the late 1960s.

But Mr. Kelley said the break-ins had been undertaken only to obtain "information relative to the security of the nation" and had been "paramount in the protection of the country" from subversive forces.

In an interview in the latest issue of U.S. News-World Report, conducted before the burglaries of the Socialist Workers party office became publicly known, Mr. Kelley was quoted as having said that the practice of burglary was still being reviewed by the Justice Department. He added that prosecution of the FBI agents and officials involved had "not been ruled out."

Mr. Kelley was asked in the interview whether further disclosures of bureau wrongdoing were in the offing. He replied, "Frankly, I know of none." But he added that "some which have come up have been a surprise to me. So it is a possibility that there will be more, but I know of none that's lurking in the background—none which could make us quiver and shake at this point."

At Least 238 Entries

The bureau has previously said that it made 238 illegal entries against 14 unidentified organizations from 1942 to 1968.

However, agency officials also told the Senate Intelligence Committee that, besides those 14 groups, three other "domestic subversive targets" had been "the subject of numerous entries" from October, 1952, to June, 1966. J. Edgar Hoover, the late FBI director, halted the use of break-in techniques in 1966 in all cases except those involving foreign embassies.

The bureau told the Senate committee that it had "no precise record" of the entries conducted against the three additional groups and was thus unable to provide "an accurate accounting of their number." Senate sources confirmed that the Socialist Workers party was one of the groups in question.

Congress Gets Plea to Back Aid for Turks

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said today that failure by Congress to approve a $1-billion defense cooperation and aid agreement with Turkey would do "irremediable damage" to relations with that country.

Mr. Kissinger confirmed that the agreement, signed Friday, calls for $1 billion in aid to Turkey over four years. He said it was "not a favor we do for Turkey but a favor we do for ourselves."

There has been some question whether Congress will approve the agreement, because of continued congressional hostility to Turkey's invasion of Cyprus in 1974 and its occupation of Greek-Cypriot areas on that island.

The secretary told the House International Relations Committee that the arms embargo imposed by Congress 13 months ago had a "very serious and unfavorable impact" on U.S. relations with Turkey.

Rejection of this new agreement, he said, "would be a blow worse than the embargo."

World Reopen Bases

Under the new agreement Turkey would allow the reopening of U.S. bases closed after the arms embargo was imposed.

Mr. Kissinger emphasized the strategic importance of the country, which borders on both the Soviet Union and the Middle East.

The basic terms were negotiated by Mr. Kissinger last week with Turkish Foreign Minister Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil.

Rep. William Broomfield, R-Mich., warned Mr. Kissinger that "there is no way Congress is apt to approve a massive aid program for Turkey."

Rep. Wayne Hays, D-Ohio, told Mr. Kissinger that the agreement faces "very rough sledding here."

In response, Mr. Kissinger appealed to Congress not to require Turkish concessions on Cyprus as a condition for military sales. That, he said, would have "destructive consequences which we will feel for decades."

Planes For Sadat

Mr. Kissinger also urged a House committee today to approve the sale of six C-130 transport planes to Egypt, saying rejection of the deal would be "a slap in the face" for Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

Calling Mr. Sadat's breaking of a friendship treaty with the Soviet Union "a very courageous decision," Mr. Kissinger described the U.S.-Egyptian deal as great "symbolism."

Mr. Sadat has chosen "the road of moderation" to improve the life of Egyptians and to move toward peace with Israel, Mr. Kissinger said.

"If this course should fail, the result would be a strengthening of radicalism and an increase of influence of other outside interests in the area," he said.

Mr. Kissinger assured the House International Relations Committee that the sale "would set no precedents." But he said its rejection would be "extremely unfortunate."

Ford to Veto Defense Budget If Congress Makes Major Cut

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP).—President Ford said today that he will veto the defense bill if Congress cuts it sufficiently to "short-change the future safety of the American people."

Declaring that he is deeply disturbed by reports that some members of Congress are seeking to cut as much as $7 billion from his proposed fiscal-1976 defense budget of $101 billion, Mr. Ford said there is no room for any such major cut in his proposals.

The President said the United States must remain unsurpassed in its defense capability and "be willing to spend greater amounts for our own defenses in the United States."

'Deeply Disturbed'

Mr. Ford spoke at the Department of Defense, where he took part in ceremonies awarding the Defense Department's Distinguished Service Medal to three former ambassadors to the North Atlantic Council—Andre de Staercke of Belgium, David Bruce of the United States and François Tricornot de Rose of France.

"Since becoming President," Mr. Ford said, "I have submitted the two biggest defense budgets in peacetime history. I am deeply disturbed that some members of our own Congress, apparently oblivious to the realities of today's world, now seek to make sizable reductions in the defense budget that I submitted for the coming year.

"That budget is the minimum budget. There is no room for major reductions."

And Mr. Ford warned, "I want to serve notice today, if the Congress sends me a defense budget that short-changes the future safety of the American people, I will veto that defense bill, unprecedented though that might be, and go directly to our fellow citizens, 215 million strong, on this life-and-death issue. Nothing is more vital than our own national security."

Proxmire Differs

But a contrary opinion was voiced today by Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., who said that the defense budget could be reduced by several billion dollars and still pay for improved U.S. military-force levels.

The decline in U.S. force levels is "the most serious military problem facing the nation," Sen. Proxmire said. But he blamed Pentagon preoccupation with highly sophisticated weapons at ever-increasing unit prices for the size of the defense budget.

Kissinger Rejects Reported Shift in E. Europe Policy

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said today he rejects the notion that a permanent organic union between the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe is necessary to avoid a third world war.

"We do not accept spheres of influence of anybody anywhere," Mr. Kissinger told a hearing of the House International Relations Committee.

Columnists Rowland Evans and Robert Novak reported that State Department counselor Helmut Sonnenfeldt, a top Kissinger aide, had outlined the organic union concept at a private meeting in London in December of U.S. ambassadors in Europe (IHT, March 22 and 29).

Mr. Sonnenfeldt's reported remarks have caused a stir in Eastern capitals but Mr. Kissinger said the columnists received a third-hand account of his statement, in that the version they received was a distortion. What he was saying, Mr. Kissinger said, was that relations between the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe are unnatural.

Mr. Kissinger said the U.S. view is that there should be an evolution in Soviet relations with Eastern Europe in which the Russians are not so dominant.

Kissinger Says Book on Nixon Inaccurate, Lacks 'Compassion'

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said today that published accounts (IHT, March 29) of his meeting with former President Richard Nixon on the night before Mr. Nixon's resignation are distorted and inaccurate and show an indecent lack of compassion.

Published excerpts from a new book, "The Final Days," depict Mr. Nixon as "curled up" on a carpet and pounding the floor of a room in the White House while asking Mr. Kissinger between sobs, "What have I done? What has happened?"

State Department spokesman Robert Funseth confirmed that Mr. Kissinger met with the book's authors, Washington Post reporters Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein, but Mr. Funseth refused to say whether Mr. Kissinger was the source for the description of the late-night encounter with Mr. Nixon on Aug. 8, 1974.

Mr. Funseth said Mr. Kissinger had authorized him to make the following statement today:

"Excerpts the secretary has seen of the material from the book of which he has personal knowledge contain too much gossip, too many inaccuracies, distortions and misrepresentations to be dealt with.

"In addition, the secretary believes these excerpts show an indecent lack of compassion and lack of essential human understanding on the part of the authors."

Wallace Hints at Retirement If '76 Nomination Eludes Him

By Margot Hornblower

WASHINGTON, March 29 (WP).—Gov. George Wallace of Alabama said yesterday that he would not seek office again if he does not win the Democratic nomination for president this year.

Asked about his plans in the event of a defeat, Gov. Wallace said, "I see myself as governor for nearly three more years in Alabama and then of course my political career will probably be over . . . I would not run for office again."

Gov. Wallace, who appeared on a television interview, also said, "I see no circumstances under which I would accept a draft" to run as a third-party candidate.

Place in the Home

He discouraged speculation that his wife, Cornelia, might run for office. "I don't think she is interested," he said. "She is interested in the home and children and has been interested in my getting well."

His statements followed three successive losses to Jimmy Carter in primaries in Florida, Illinois and North Carolina. Gov. Wallace, 56, carried North Carolina and Florida in the 1972 Democratic primaries but has not won a single primary this year. He has 86 delegates to Mr. Carter's 167.

The governor laid his diminishing popularity in part to the 1972 assassination attempt that left him partly paralyzed and confined to a wheelchair.

'The Same Well'

He also said that other candidates have co-opted his issues, such as big government. "Nearly every candidate now drinks from the same well and the same dipper as I have for a long time," he said.

Although he has lost in the primaries, Gov. Wallace said his supporters have won a "philosophical victory . . . the people that I have represented are today in the majority of the United States.

"The Democratic party is going back to being the party of the people and representing the great middle class in this country: that is, the small businessman and woman and farmer and the working people."

"If the middle class goes out of existence through high regressive federal taxes while we exempt those sheltered rich, we are going to eventually destroy the free enterprise system in this country and bring about more Socialist governments like we have in Great Britain," he said.



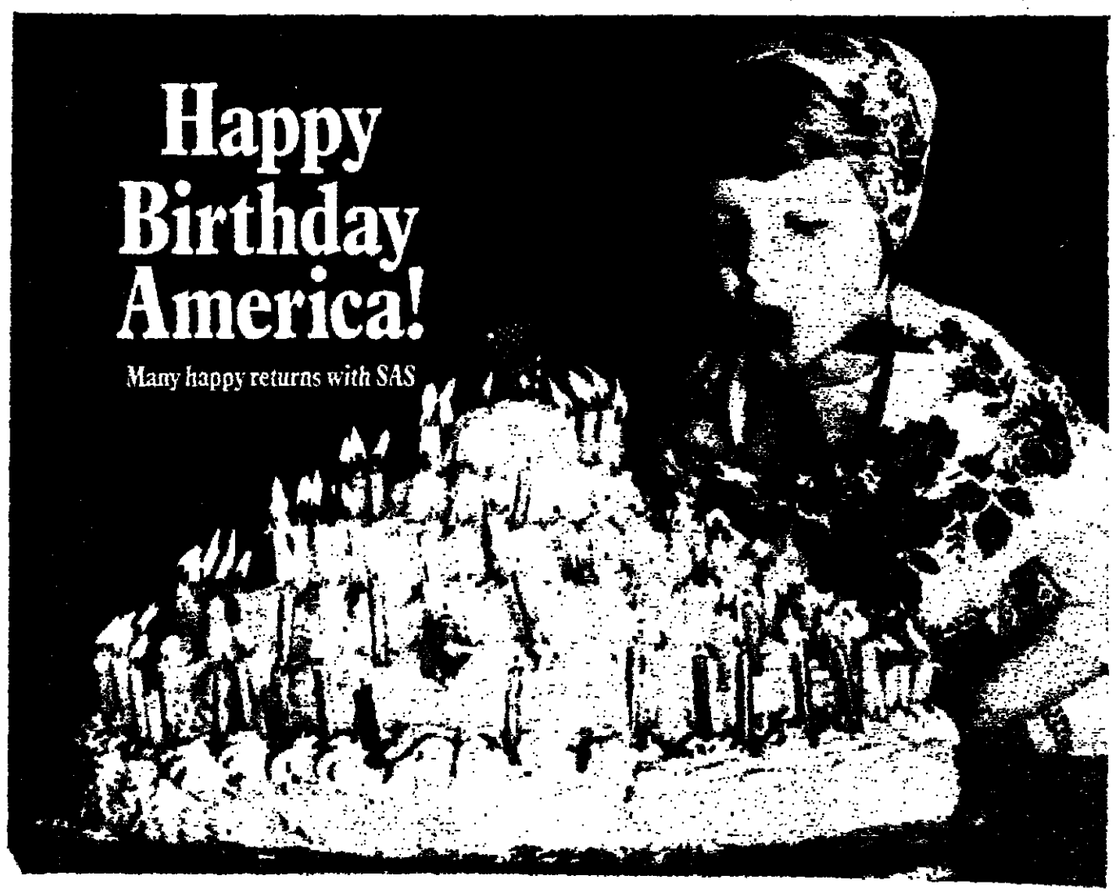
George Wallace on TV show.

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Causes Storms on Saturn

Jupiter's Magnetic Tail Found To Affect the Solar System

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, March 29 (WP).—Jupiter's magnetic tail is so long that it extends at least 500 million miles, creating bizarre magnetic storms on Saturn and each of its nine moons every 20 years when Jupiter aligns with Saturn.

"It proves the overwhelming influence Jupiter has on the rest of the solar system," said Dr. John Wolfe of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Research Center in California. "If you were an astrologer, you'd go berserk on the information we keep getting on Jupiter."

The latest information was supplied by the Pioneer-10 spacecraft, which flew by Jupiter 2 1/2 years ago and crossed the orbit of Saturn early last month. Pioneer-10 discovered as it passed through Saturn's orbit on a direct line from Jupiter that the solar wind dropped to zero, meaning that Jupiter's magnetic tail had shut it off.

"It is just barely conceivable that the solar wind could have died completely for a whole day without our being in the tail," Dr. Wolfe said, "but we believe we've found that Jupiter has a very stretched-out magnetic tail."

The mixing of Jupiter's magnetic tail with Saturn's magnetic sphere poses potential problems for future spacecraft traveling to Saturn. Their radios could become confused, their instruments disturbed and their power sources misled by false signals.

A government scientist said it should prompt astronomers to point their radio telescopes at Saturn in 1981, when the planet again lines up behind Jupiter. The scientist said the radio noise from the event should keep astronomers busy for 10 years attempting to make sense of it.

A magnetic tail as long as Jupiter's dwarfs anything else produced in the solar system, outside of the sun itself. For a long time, scientists thought that of the nine planets the earth had the longest magnetic tail, but it measures less than 8 million miles.

A Unique Feature

Saturn has a magnetic field, meaning it also has a magnetic tail, but the planet is now the only one in the solar system whose magnetic field is swept by the magnetic winds of another planet. This occurs when Saturn lines itself right behind Jupiter and the million-mile-an-hour solar wind "blows" Jupiter's magnetized particles across Saturn's path.

The tail blocks the solar wind from Saturn, meaning it no longer serves to confine the outermost part of Saturn's magnetosphere so that the outer part blows up, Dr. Wolfe said.

The shock of a magnetic tail crossing their paths also magnetizes the nine Saturnian moons in much the same way that the earth's magnetic tail magnetizes the earth's moon when it crosses the earth's magnetic tail.

Senate Approves U.S. Fishing Limit Set at 200 Miles

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP).—The Senate passed today a bill to establish a 200-mile fishery conservation zone off the U.S. coasts.

Enforcement of the 200-mile jurisdiction, which gives fishing priority to U.S. fishermen and requires foreign vessels to obtain permits, will become effective next March 1.

The compromise bill, worked out in a Senate-House conference, was sent to the House by voice vote after 20 minutes of Senate debate.

Sen. Warren Magnuson, D-Wash., saw the bill as a culmination of 11 years of effort to protect U.S. fishery resources from overfishing by foreign vessels.

16 in House Seek Secret Session On Spy Report

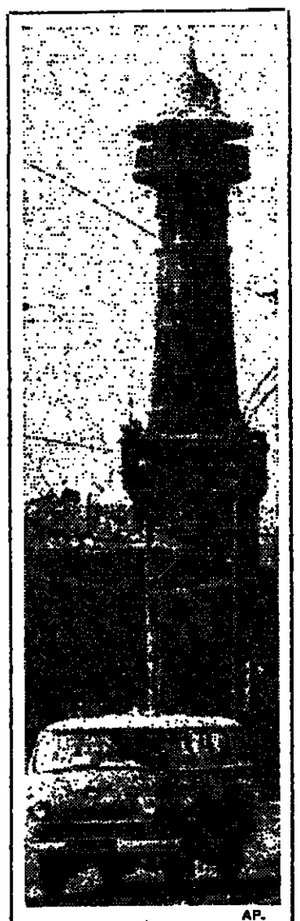
WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP).—Sixteen House members are asking Speaker Carl Albert to call the first secret House session in 146 years to consider making the Intelligence Committee's report public.

The 16, led by Rep. Robert Edgar, D-Pa., said that when House members voted 246-124 on Jan 29 to keep the report secret, there was no way "to assess possible damage to the national security [because] the report wasn't available to read."

Since then, they said in a letter to Rep. Albert, the report has been available to House members on a confidential basis. Much of it also has been published in the Village Voice, a New York weekly.

Rep. Hale Milford, D-Texas, a former leader of the drive to keep the report secret, now says that U.S. intelligence agencies feel that there are no secrets left to protect and that the report might as well be made public.

House records indicate that the last secret session was held in 1830 to consider a secret message from President Andrew Jackson.



AP.

WORKING ANTIQUE—This 100-year-old fire tower in Moscow is still in use. The warden still watches, but uses telecommunications equipment instead of lung power to raise the alarm.

Boycotts, Protests Throughout Country

French Students Fear Reform As Pathway to Unemployment

By James F. Clarity

GRENOBLE, March 29 (NYT).—The mood of nervous defiance that has spread rapidly in recent weeks among France's 850,000 university students is pervasive here on the suburban campus of Grenoble University.

Like students in Paris, Lyons, Bordeaux and other major centers of higher education, those at Grenoble University of Social Sciences, which has an enrollment of 25,000, feel that the government wants to turn their hard-earned diplomas into membership cards in the growing ranks of unemployed youth in the country. They also feel that, under government reforms to be enacted next fall, the business community will be given oppressive influence in changing the curricula of France's 65 universities.

"The diploma is hardly worth anything as it is," said a first-year law student sitting on the lawn during the boycott of an afternoon class. "Under the reform, it will be worth nothing. Most of us, we are not political. Whether we are to the left or the right is not important. We are against the reform because it will mean worthless diplomas and unemployment."

The government, particularly Alice Saunier-Seite, the state secretary for universities, insists that the reforms are necessary to adapt an increasing number of students to the changing and, at least temporarily, shrinking job market for young graduates. Mrs. Saunier-Seite has threatened that if the youths continue to disrupt and miss classes, making it impossible for required course-hours to be fulfilled, many students will be deprived of diplomas this year.

The students on the Grenoble campus and in the suburbs and center of Paris and other cities insist they will continue their strikes, demonstrations and class boycotts after the two-week spring holidays, which began last weekend.

The battle between the government and the students, which has erupted in occasional violence, has Frenchmen wondering nervously whether this year's protests will lead to a repetition of the violent strikes and disorders that occurred in the spring of 1968.

Neither the students, their teachers nor government education officials are predicting a repeat of the 1968 crisis. Many of them explain that students now are different from those in 1968—less concerned with concepts of academic freedom as a principle, less romantically attracted to the idea of revolution and more concerned with the approaching difficulty of finding a job in a market where more than half of the unemployed are under 25 years old.

Reprisals Feared

Sitting in front of the Grenoble Law School building, four students, all under 20, discussed what they felt the government reform would mean to them. They declined to give their last names, saying that they feared reprisals from university officials.

"The best jobs in law already go to those who have degrees from one of the *grandes écoles*, the schools of prestige, in Paris," said Claude P., who wore a polo shirt with "Yale" printed on it.

"Now," Claude said, "they want us to compress four years of study into three. And maybe the diploma will be given national certification and maybe it will not. This makes it harder to get first employment."

Asked about the plan to "professionalize" some programs to gear them toward the needs of local business and industry, the students shrugged. They said that the invitation to the business community to help form curricula would help businessmen find ways to exclude students from their offices and factories.

While Grenoble's law school and its students are divided politically between the left and the right, they said, the School of Economics is known to be Marxist-oriented. "The bosses already are afraid of anyone from economic sciences here," a student said. "They want young executives only from the *grandes écoles* in Paris."

Some older Frenchmen agree with some of the students' complaints. Others feel that the students are unwittingly trying to maintain themselves as an elite, even though one of the objectives of the 1968 revolt was to break down the traditional elitism in education that favored a relatively small student class. In effect, some of the post-1968 reforms led to the admittance of more students to higher education but simultaneously clogged the schools and labor market with more graduates than the economy could accommodate, especially teachers.

While a great majority of students here and in other cities are boycotting classes and participating in large street demonstrations, there is a minority that opposes the disruption.

"It is a matter of intellectual terrorism," said Hugues Petit, a Catholic and rightist who is studying economics and law at Grenoble. Mr. Petit says that professors here have been intimidated by leftist student organizations representing a minority and are afraid to hold classes even when more than half of a class is willing to break the boycott.

'Deep' Worry

Paul Leroy, president of Grenoble Social Sciences University, said in an interview: "The worry of the students is deep. They feel some of them will not be treated equally, that they will be poured into an industry or business."

But, Mr. Leroy said, students' fears that local businessmen will tamper with their studies and careers are exaggerated. "It is an illusion of peril," he said. After the changes are enacted, he said, "the universities will be able to talk to the business community without being servile."

Another university official emphasized that, while some of the students' fears were unfounded, part of the government program—which took years for the education authorities to develop—was unrealistic.

"How is the business community going to form programs that will put students into needed areas three, four or five years ahead?" he asked. "The employers can't even tell you today what their needs will be six months from now."

A law student, Jean-Michel E., said: "The government bet is that we will end our action after the vacation. But we won't. We will continue it. That is, in principle."



United Press International.

Great leap forward gets a Helsinki resident over puddle left by melting snow.

Supreme Court Upholds Curbs On Homosexuals

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP).—The Supreme Court today ruled that a state may constitutionally prohibit private homosexual acts between consenting adults.

The court upheld by a 6-3 vote a decision by a three-judge federal court in Richmond, rejecting a challenge to Virginia's sodomy laws.

The justices affirmed the lower-court decision without hearing arguments or issuing an opinion explaining their reasoning. The three dissenters—Justices William Brennan, Thurgood Marshall and John Paul Stevens—voted to conduct a hearing before deciding the case.

At the same time, the justices declined to review the conviction of a Jacksonville, N.C., man on a charge of committing oral sex in his home with a willing male partner.

In both cases, lawyers of the American Civil Liberties Union argued that the state laws were an unconstitutional invasion of privacy and were discriminatory against homosexuals.

The Virginia law was challenged by anonymous homosexuals, whose lawyers told the court the law violates the right of homosexuals "to be let alone."

Bulgaria Backs Soviet Ties as Congress Opens

SOFIA, March 29 (UPI).—Bulgaria opened its 11th Communist party congress today with President Todor Zhivkov echoing the Soviet Union in its foreign policy and criticizing the Italian and French Communist parties for their differences with Moscow.

Neither Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the Soviet Communist party, nor other senior Soviet leaders are attending the weeklong congress even though Bulgaria is the Kremlin's staunchest ally in Europe. Mr. Zhivkov, nevertheless, praised the absent Mr. Brezhnev as "the most highly esteemed political leader of our political age."

Bulgarian officials said Mr. Brezhnev would not show up for the congress but Western diplomatic sources would not rule out the possibility of a surprise visit, though according to protocol he should have been present for Mr. Zhivkov's speech.

The Soviet delegation was headed by Fyodor Kulakov, a junior member of the Politburo. Western sources appeared puzzled at the relatively low-level Soviet representation. The absence of senior Soviet officials was even more conspicuous because the leaders of every Soviet-bloc nation, excluding Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, attended. But the Romanians sent their first party secretary.

Japan Opposition Ends Boycott for Action on Budget

TOKYO, March 29 (UPI).—The lower house of the Diet (parliament) today passed a 40-day stopgap budget for fiscal 1976 after opposition parties ended a three-week boycott of debates over the Lockheed bribery scandal.

The $8.67-million budget was approved and immediately sent to the upper house for action before the fiscal year begins on Thursday.

The opposition parties had been boycotting debates in both houses since March 8, demanding that the government make public secrets of the scandal, including the names of government officials involved.

Proceedings in the Diet have been disrupted since the outbreak of the scandal early last month, holding up debates on the government's budget and other bills.

The opposition forces said they would resume the boycott after the upper house votes on the provisional budget.

Finnish Seamen Strike

HELSINKI, March 29 (Reuters).—A strike by 17,000 Finnish merchant seamen began today for higher Sunday and overtime pay.

Obituaries

Richard Arlen, 75, U.S. Actor, Made 286 Films in 50 Years

LOS ANGELES, March 29.—Richard Arlen, 75, who literally flew his way to stardom and remained a high-flying box-office hero during Hollywood's most glamorous era, died yesterday.

In a career that spanned more than half a century, Mr. Arlen made 286 motion pictures, playing everything from football hero to gunslinger to air ace. It was an air epic, William Wellman's "Wings," that brought him stardom. He played a dashing U.S. pursuit pilot in the 1927 film about World War I combat.

One of the last great silent movies, "Wings" not only won the first Oscar as best picture but also rocketed two other young actors to stardom—Gary Cooper and Buddy Rogers.

Daredevil of the Air

The role of silk-scarfed, helmeted daredevil of the air was a natural for Mr. Arlen, born Richard Van Mattimore, for he had played it in real life.

In 1917, while a student at St. Thomas College in St. Paul, Minn., he deserted his books, slipped across the border to Canada and joined the Royal Canadian Flying Corps.

He became an expert pilot and served in England. But he never saw combat. He once remarked that making the flying sequences in "Wings" was much more dangerous than anything he had experienced as a military pilot.

Over the years he was to star in at least a dozen more flying pictures, including "Legion of Lost Flyers," "Power Dive," "Forced Landing" and "Sabre Jet."

Off-screen, Mr. Arlen kept up his interest in flying for many years. In the 1930s he was part-owner of a flying school and air freight service and in 1942 he was a civilian liaison air-safety expert for the Army Air Corps.



UPI.

Richard Arlen in 1957 role.

He also was a top golfer and once made a tournament tour with professionals Gene Sarazen and Walter Hagen.

© Los Angeles Times.

Corrado Cagli

ROME, March 29 (U... Corrado Cagli, 66, noted here for his stage and costume designs as well as his paintings, died yesterday of influenza complications.

Mr. Cagli, a Jew, fled to the United States in 1939 and fought with U.S. forces in Normandy, Belgium and Germany during World War II.

In 1946 he helped found the U.S. Ballet Society and remained in the United States until his return to Italy in 1953.

Benjamin F. Miessner

MIAMI, March 29 (UPI).—Benjamin Franklin Miessner, 85, inventor of the Wurlitzer organ, electronic piano and other musical and radio equipment, died Thursday at his home here.

He started his own company, Miessner Inventions, Inc., in the late 1920s. He invented electronic musical devices and was a pioneer in aircraft radio, radio dynamics, electrical radio receivers, directional microphones for submarines and other mechanical devices.

Nevada 'Ghost Town' Unsure It Wants Gold Mining Again

VIRGINIA CITY, Nev., March 29 (AP).—An engineering professor says the exploration company he heads has discovered untapped gold and silver in the remains of the legendary Comstock Lode and he wants to mine it.

But not everyone in this near ghost town that survives atop the old mines believes it; and if it is true, not everyone will be happy.

Dick Wyman, president of Intermountain Exploration Co. of Boulder City, Nev., and chairman of the engineering department at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas, said his firm has made "a substantial discovery" of high-grade gold and silver ore about two miles south of Virginia City on the Comstock Lode.

The Lode gave up millions of dollars in gold and silver in the final decades of the last century. After six years of test drillings across 120 feet of vein, Mr. Wyman is convinced it can do it again.

He said the ore has an average grade of .89 ounce of gold and about .58 ounce of silver a ton for a gross value of $122 a ton. Extraction costs would be about $15 a ton, he said, and starting up the operation would cost more than $1 million.

Tourist Trade

But his proposal is meeting with disbelief and opposition from Storey County officials and residents of this little town, which is dedicated to the memories of old-time mining and now makes its living from tourists.

"I'm sure no one wants to see a mine operating when they come up here," said Joe Curtis, a member of the county planning commission. "They want to get the feeling of what it used to be like. There's not a lot of history being preserved these days and Virginia City is a major part of history."

And two bartenders are skeptical that the mine will ever begin operations at all.

"We'll believe it when we see it," said Chief Frankhouse at the Silver Queen, one of the 25 saloons still operating here.

"I've got to see them actually do it to believe it," said Don McBride, owner of the Bucket of Blood saloon. "Been a lot of talk over the years, you know."

2 Japanese Jailed For Buying Votes

TOKYO, March 29 (AP).—Two persons convicted of buying votes for a member of the ruling Liberal Democratic party in the 1974 elections received prison sentences of up to 3 1/2 years today. Nine others were given suspended sentences.

The Tokyo District Court also ordered fines of up to $13,333 on charges of election-law violations by the 13 supporters of Eitaro Itoyama, 33, who has expressed his intention of staying in the upper house of parliament despite the case.

The election was for 130 members of the 252-seat House of Councillors. The Liberal Democrats of then Premier Kakuei Tanaka slipped from 134 seats to 126 as a result of the vote.

Nigeria Asks U.K. To Return Gowon On Coup Charges

LONDON, March 29 (Reuters).—Nigeria has officially asked Britain to return former head of state Gen. Yakubu Gowon to answer charges of involvement in the country's recent abortive coup, Lagos radio said in a broadcast monitored here yesterday.

The broadcast said Nigeria's minister for external affairs, Col. Joseph Garba, revealed the formal request at a press conference on his return from talks in Britain, during which the matter was discussed.

A letter has been sent to Prime Minister Harold Wilson asking for Gen. Gowon's immediate return, Lagos radio said.

Gen. Gowon, 40, has denied any role in the attempted coup of Feb. 13, in which his successor as head of state, Gen. Murtala Mohammed, was murdered.

Gen. Gowon was deposed in July and is now studying politics at Warwick University in England.

A British Foreign Office spokesman confirmed that during his visit here last week Col. Garba gave Foreign Secretary James Callaghan a letter addressed to Mr. Wilson. The spokesman said the British government was considering a reply.

Admiral Given CIA Deputy Job

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP).—CIA Director George Bush named a former commander of the Sixth Fleet today to be his deputy for relations with other U.S. intelligence agencies.

Vice-Adm. Daniel Murphy will direct the day-to-day business of the community staff and has particular responsibility for the management of resources devoted to U.S. intelligence activities," Mr. Bush said in a statement.

A CIA spokesman said Adm. Murphy, 54, will be Mr. Bush's second deputy under President Ford's order to reorganize U.S. intelligence agencies. The other is Lt. Gen. Vernon Walters, who has been deputy CIA director for several years.

Adm. Murphy has also been military assistant to the secretary of defense and director of anti-submarine warfare and ocean surveillance programs in the office of the Chief of Naval Operations.

India Opens Dam For Bangladesh

NEW DELHI, March 29 (UPI).—India has announced it is releasing more Ganges River waters to Bangladesh and expressed hope the additional flow will evoke a "positive response."

A Foreign Office announcement said, "As a measure of friendship toward Bangladesh, the government of India has decided to effect a reduction of withdrawals at Farakka . . . releasing more water flow into Bangladesh."

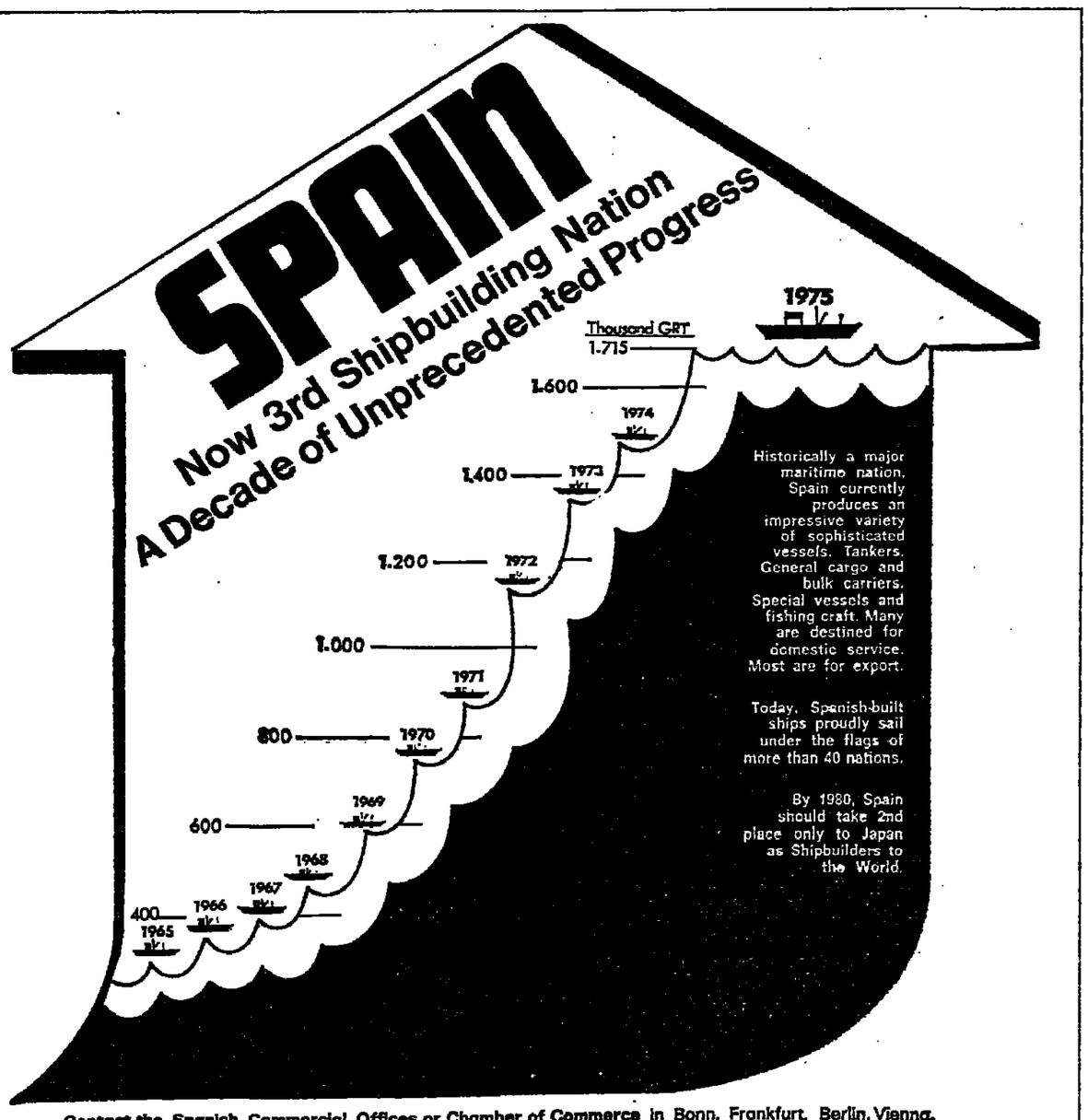
The statement did not specify the amount of extra water released or mention the date of the action. The sharing of the Ganges waters, a potential life-and-death matter for Bangladesh, has become a matter of contention between the two nations.

U.S. Aides Called Again in Moscow

MOSCOW, March 29 (UPI).—More U.S. diplomats received telephone calls last night from "outraged Soviet citizens" complaining about attacks on Soviet offices and buildings in New York, embassy officials said here today.

But none of the callers made threats of violence, as was the case last week when the embassy personnel were in for an intense two-day campaign of telephone harassment. An embassy spokesman said four or five employees were called last night.

Soviet officials have accused the U.S. government of encouraging the attacks on the offices, while the United States, in turn, has protested to Moscow about the harassment campaign here, which it claims is officially inspired.



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GIs in West Germany Locked In Cultural, Language Ghetto

By Craig R. Whitney

FULDA, West Germany, March 29 (NYT).—Claudius Muller opened the green door to the disco-bar Pony Club where he works and revealed the sign that makes thousands of U.S. soldiers wonder what they are doing here.

"This Club Is Off Limits to American Personnel," the notice says. "No Club-Card Available—Per Order of Management."

Not far away, at the Hotel Lenz, Staff Sgt. Anthony Love-Gonzales of Atlanta tried to have dinner with his wife, who is a dark Puerto Rican, and the doorman told him that "it will be an hour before I can get a table." As they were leaving, the doorman admitted three German couples with no waiting.

In Stuttgart last winter Mayor Manfred Rommel, the field marshal's son, tried to close two bars for discriminating against blacks. The case went to court and he lost it. For a while last winter, Stuttgart taxi drivers refused to accept black soldiers as fares because of a series of armed assaults, said to have been committed by black Americans.

"Relations with the soldiers are a lot better here in Fulda than quite a few other cities I could name," said its young mayor, Wolfgang Hamberger. "But we are always trying to make them better. Black soldiers have trouble finding female companionship and bar owners who don't want them picking up girls turn them away by saying, 'This is a club' or 'We're full.'"

Sgt. Love-Gonzales is one of 3,347 soldiers of the 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment. He lives in the fenced-in confines of Downs Barracks, across the Fulda River from the baroque palace of the prince-bishops.

The sergeant does not speak German and he will not stay here longer than 18 months, the standard tour. He has little day-to-day contact with any of Fulda's 62,000 inhabitants. For most of the nearly 200,000 U.S. soldiers stationed in West Germany, the Germans are a nation of taxi drivers, barkeepers and bar girls.

On the official level, things look much better. There are 6,000 German-American friendship clubs scattered across the country. Six thousand U.S. soldiers were invited into German homes at Christmas. Here in Fulda, a black soldier, M. Sgt. Milton Gilbert, was the hit of the February pre-Lenten festivities, dressed in lederhosen.

But it is difficult for the Americans to break out of the isolation of their whitewashed barracks, to cross the cultural barriers that separate black ghetto youths from the Catholic burghers of Fulda.

"The biggest problem is the language barrier," said Stefan Schnell, the local newspaper editor. "That is more responsible for the GIs' isolation than other problems like hidden discrimination."

There are more subtle barriers, too. A young soldier may take his wife out for a night on the town in a pair of jeans and a loud sport shirt. Fulda's inhabitants are conservative and the Hotel Lenz, which GIs have complained about repeatedly, has a sign in German that says: "We Don't Require Medals Here but We Do Insist on Coat and Tie."



NOT RATTLED —Cotton Dillard of Clearwater, Texas, performing with 40 live rattlesnakes at the Ballinger (Texas) rattlesnake round-up this weekend. Most of his snakes had been "milked" to remove 75 per cent of the venom.

AP.

Austrian Village Split Over Proposal

'Hitler Museum' Plan Stirs His Old Town

LEONDING, Austria, March 29 (UPI).—A proposal to turn Adolf Hitler's boyhood home—now a funeral parlor—into a museum has stirred a major dispute among the inhabitants here.

Alois Kreinecker, the deputy mayor of Leonding, has made public a plan for a "museum in Hitler's house."

Among those who immediately expressed opposition was Mayor Leopold Finster, who said: "It must be a joke."

Mr. Kreinecker insisted that it is not a joke. "We believe the building should be preserved and turned into a museum," he said.

He added that in a recent poll in this town of 19,000 near the Danube River steel-producing city of Linz, 47 per cent of the population wanted the dictator's house preserved. Only 13 per cent wanted it torn down, he said, and the remaining 40 per cent voiced no opinion.

"Perhaps in 100 or 200 years someone could think of creating a Hitler museum, but not in our lifetime," Mayor Finster protested. "Even Napoleon was honored only long after his death."

The building involved is a modest 77-year-old one-story country house where the young Hitler lived with his parents from 1899, when he was 10 years old, to 1905.

The German dictator made it a Nazi shrine when he visited it on March 13, 1938, the day Austria was absorbed by the Third Reich. Hundreds of thousands of Nazis visited it, including propaganda chief Joseph Goebbels and Field Marshal Hermann Goering, who came to admire Hitler's paintings displayed there and visit his parents' grave in a nearby cemetery.

After World War II, the house was taken over by the town. First it was the home of a doctor. Today it is Leonding's funeral parlor.

"This certainly is not the right place for an undertaker," Mr. Kreinecker said.

The deputy mayor, a school principal, said that he and other proponents of the museum idea had no intention of paying tribute to Hitler. "All we want is to establish a museum to present our local history," he said. "It is only natural that this museum will devote part of its space—probably one corner—to Hitler."

Mr. Kreinecker said that a "Hitler museum" would attract more visitors than just a "town museum."

The Hitler residence here has long attracted tourists. Even after the war, when police kept an eye on the house, they often saw pilgrims taking pictures and decorating Hitler's parents' grave with flowers.

Town officials said they expect no decision on the museum plan in the near future.

Mekong Is Still Medium of Exchange

Trade Ignores Laotian-Thai Politicians' Ban

By David A. Andelman

CHIANG SAEN, Thailand, March 29 (NYT).—Four months ago, 1,000 years of commerce, trade and friendship across the Mekong River here came officially to an end.

Here, in the north and along most of the 1,500-mile frontier, the border between Laos and Thailand has been sealed.

But it is difficult to end 1,000 years of history because diplomats in capitals hundreds of miles away decree it, so today, with some minor disruptions, life still goes on here much as it always has.

Lumber and people cross the river on barges, and money changes hands. And none of it is legal.

"We've been doing this for several years, bringing the lumber across," said a woman who said she was half-Thai, half-Lao. She sat in the cab of a big open truck in which a dozen sweating laborers stripped to the waist were loading boards of teak, carrying them up the hillside from the river's edge.

Cross Before Dawn

Once each week, the woman said, a broad flat barge is floated across the river before dawn to Laos. It is then loaded with teak and, after dusk, floated back to the Thai shore.

The landing area is about 1,000 yards downstream from the main part of town, where, in better days, the ferry plied regularly back and forth between the countries. The customs and immigration shed is still standing but no customs officers walk down the beachfront to where the lumber merchants do their business.

On the Lao side, several Pathet Lao soldiers were clearly unconcerned about the traffic going on at their feet.

Tens of thousands of dollars worth of business are done each month in lumber across the river. At other points on the frontier, small amounts of critically needed fuel are going across as well in the dead of night, although as a customs official here observed, "We watch that pretty closely because they need that to fight with."

"The soldiers over there take their 25 per cent," said the woman who smuggles lumber, "and most of the lumber mills are owned now by the Pathet Lao."

And "over there," she said, "we pay duty on it." She smiled. It was understood that no Thai customs official is collecting any legal duty on smuggled lumber.

Laos is quite anxious that the traffic continue. In previous years under the coalition and rightist regimes in Laos, nearly all of the supplies for the landlocked kingdom came across the river.

Now Laos is searching for other routes for its desperately needed civilian and military goods and even more frantically for the hard currency to pay for them.

On a recent visit to Hanoi, Premier Kaysone Phomvihan reportedly negotiated a deal whereby a segment of Haiphong Harbor would be set aside for the use of ships unloading cargo for Laos; the cargo would then be trucked across the mountains and down to Vientiane. This is a long and arduous journey and it is not known how Laos would pay for it.

Clearly, selling lumber across the Mekong is one way. If the volume can be kept up, Lumber, particularly fine teak, has long been a major Laotian export. It is a commodity smuggled relatively easily particularly if certain officials can be made to look the other way.

EEC to Require New Food Labels

BRUSSELS, March 29 (Reuters).—Most food and drink sold in the European Economic Community will have to carry clear, uniform labels, indicating the content and freshness of the product under plans announced by the EEC Commission today.

A commission statement said it had approved proposals which would require traders to detail the substances contained in fresh and processed food and print a date on the label saying when the product could no longer be consumed.

Exceptions would be made for certain products—such as wine and spirits—where the proposals would be inappropriate, officials said. The proposals will also apply to food advertisements.

North Vietnam Asks Aid in Reply to U.S.

PARIS, March 29 (AP).—North Vietnam responded today to the latest request for information on Americans missing in action by repeating its demand for U.S. aid in the reconstruction of Vietnam.

The statement by Hanoi's embassy here was in response to a U.S. proposal last week to begin negotiations on normalizing relations between the two countries. Along with the proposal, the United States asked for more help in locating men listed as missing in action.

Air France and British Airways join forces to create the London-Airbridge.



Starting March 28th for Air France
and April 1st for British Airways,
all London flights (14 daily departures Monday to Friday)
will come and go by way of Roissy-Charles de Gaulle.

DEPARTURE FROM LONDON
8 h*
9 h*
9 h 30
10 h*
10 h 30
11 h 30
12 h*
14 h 30
15 h*
16 h*
17 h*
18 h 35*
19 h 30*
20 h*
20 h 30
to Roissy
* daily flight

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Now you can go to Roissy by car and be sure of returning to the same airport.
And you benefit from Roissy's advantages: three parking levels inside the terminal, a direct route from parking to check-in to boarding, and a great variety of ground transportation to the center of Paris.

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And if you have hand baggage only, you can go directly to Satellite 6 just 15 minutes before take-off.

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Air France (Tél. 535.61.61)
or British Airways (Tél. 260.38.40).

DEPARTURE FROM ROISSY
8 h 30*
9 h*
9 h 30
11 h 30*
12 h*
13 h*
13 h 30
14 h 45
15 h*
16 h 30
17 h 40*
18 h*
19 h 30
20 h*
22 h*
to Heathrow
* daily flight

British airways AIR FRANCE

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6— Tuesday, March 30, 1976 *

Crystallization in Lebanon

Within Lebanon, still torn by its complex civil war, there have been distinct signs of a crystallization of opposing forces. And of those forces, leftist Moslems led by Kamal Jumblat have made impressive gains—sufficiently impressive to make them insist on what would be in effect a military victory. The kind of arrangement that Syria thought it had worked out between the then much-divided groups in Lebanon—a compromise between Christians and Moslems based on new but still arbitrary representational quotas—has been shattered. Jumblat is insisting on a one-man, one-vote foundation for his new Lebanon.

This would mean Moslem domination, replacing the Christian hegemony that existed before. And since there are strong economic elements in the Christian-Moslem division of Lebanon, with the Christians powerful in business and finance, the Moslems are certain to introduce changes in the economic structure of the country, as well as a closer alignment with the other Arab states.

But what changes and which Arab states? Egypt, fearing Syria, has proposed united Arab action to bring order to Lebanon. Syria, fearing increased influence for the more radical Arab Socialists who run Iraq, has sought to direct events in Lebanon toward moderate courses. Iraq, for its part, has been helping the radicals in Lebanon, and so has Libya. And it is the last two who seem to be coming out ahead in the Lebanese war.

Whether this will persist in whatever peace may be achieved is another matter. The crystallization of the fighters in Lebanon may not extend into the politics of a country restored to the ballot box; Jumblat may win in street fighting, and in creating the kind of political structure he and his followers want, but still lose when the guns are silent and other pressures exert themselves on the voters. As history amply proves, comradeship in arms is no guarantee of unity when those arms are laid down.

So the apparent dichotomy of Lebanon may prove only an appearance, however effective that may be in the current battles. Neither the Lebanon that will emerge from this cruel testing nor its relationship to its neighbors or to the world at large can be detected through the smoke of combat in Beirut. All that is clearly evident are the silent bodies in the streets, the battered houses, the stalled economy, the deepening bitterness. The tragedy is evident; the hopes are obscure.

On Threatening Cuba...

In testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee last week, Secretary of State Kissinger appeared to be playing down the notion of any imminent crisis with Cuba and the Soviet Union over military intervention in Africa or elsewhere.

But if, as he said, "there is no urgent situation at this moment that requires a crisis decision," the administration would be well advised to halt the public psychological warfare campaign it has been carrying on recently against Cuba in particular.

The Pentagon statement that the joint chiefs of staff are participating in a National Security Council review "of possible action which might be taken with regard to Cuba" probably frightened ordinary U.S. citizens, members of Congress and this country's allies and hemisphere neighbors at least as much as it did Moscow and Havana.

And Mr. Kissinger's flat declaration, uttered most recently in Dallas, that "the United States will not accept further Cuban military interventions abroad" is so sweeping that it would seem to deny the administration any operational flexibility in another crisis and to carry risks for this country as grave as those it implies for its adversaries.

What constitutes a Cuban intervention of the kind Washington would find intolerable? Clearly the participation of 12,000 Soviet-supplied Cuban soldiers in Angola's civil war was such an intervention. But Cuba has military missions in at least six other African or Arab countries, invited by the respective governments.

They may be there for no good purpose; but they have as much right to be there as do the U.S. military assistance missions scattered over much of the globe.

...in Southern Africa

If the most probable locale for the next crisis remains southern Africa, Americans have to understand that this area offers formidable obstacles—logistical, political, moral—for any effective U.S. action to counter Cuban involvement.

Fortunately, the black governments and black liberation movements in the area have said they do not wish nor envision Cuban military action in either Rhodesia or Namibia (South-West Africa).

But the political facts of life about southern Africa ought by now to be clear to everyone. If the United States ever intervened militarily—under whatever provocation—in ways that helped bolster white minority rule in Rhodesia, Namibia or South Africa, it would alienate irreparably not merely all of black Africa but the entire nonwhite world and much of the white world as well.

It is surely Washington's recognition of the political and moral impossibility of such U.S. intervention—plus the danger of having its bluff called in southern Africa—that has caused the administration recently to shift its warnings about another Castroite adventure abroad to hints of action against the Cuban homeland. But here, too, the threats raise ominous questions for which no one thus far has provided any answers.

Would the administration really contemplate another Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba? Would it attempt to impose a blockade of the island—as this country did under very different circumstances in 1962—knowing that such an act would command no support from any other American states, except perhaps from Somoza's Nicaragua, Stroessner's Paraguay and the Chilean junta, and would be actively opposed by our major allies?

If Fidel Castro has begun again to export his revolution in this hemisphere—as administration spokesmen have recently hinted—it is a matter of concern to all the American states; it is even covered by the Treaty of Rio de Janeiro.

There are obvious targets of opportunity for the Cuban regime to exploit in the restless and poverty-stricken Caribbean countries—though a more active policy of U.S. assistance in that area might diminish Mr. Castro's prospects.

But until Washington can point to some overt act of Cuban intervention or aggression in Africa or the hemisphere or elsewhere, it ought to shelve a campaign of threats that many will suspect is related to President Ford's re-election drive and that in any event is likely to make problems worse, rather than helping to solve them.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The U.S. Primaries

It is almost unprecedented that an incumbent President should lose a primary election . . . [Mr. Ford's] election strategists were expecting the coup de grace which would make his unfortunate rival give up. The error of judgment was flagrant. If committed by an "ordinary" candidate, it would be forgivable. Coming from the President, it is culpable . . . The Ford defeat is the most spectacular event of the election year to date. It will not improve the Republican party's chances of staying in the White House next year.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

* * *

The talent of this strange politician [Jimmy Carter], who stirred violent controversy when he was a governor, is that he apparently understood the American people's desire to believe once again in something and in someone after the rough times of Vietnam and Watergate . . . Carter will perhaps not end up as his party's candidate. But he will at least have shown that, at a time when Washington politicians are reviled by the rest of the country, a man from the country with a folksy image and obvious humility can awaken the hopes of a great nation which is losing confidence in its leaders and institutions.

—From France-Soir (Paris).

Trojan Horse in Rome?

When President Ford and Secretary of State Kissinger state clearly that the introduction of Communist elements into the Atlantic alliance would compel reconsideration of U.S. European commitments and would strengthen isolationist voices calling for the withdrawal of U.S. troops, they are accused of interfering in internal Italian affairs—as though the question of who the U.S. partners in the defense of Europe should be is none of their business. Washington is unlikely to accept European dictation as to its obligations and cannot avoid underscoring the dangers involved in European political decisions. These dangers are enormous and are in no way reduced by hopes that the dogmatists in Moscow might take exception to Italian deviation from the strict Leninist line. Any such Soviet reaction would be far outweighed by the direct political effects, which would undoubtedly include an acute and paralyzing crisis in the Atlantic Alliance.

—From the Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

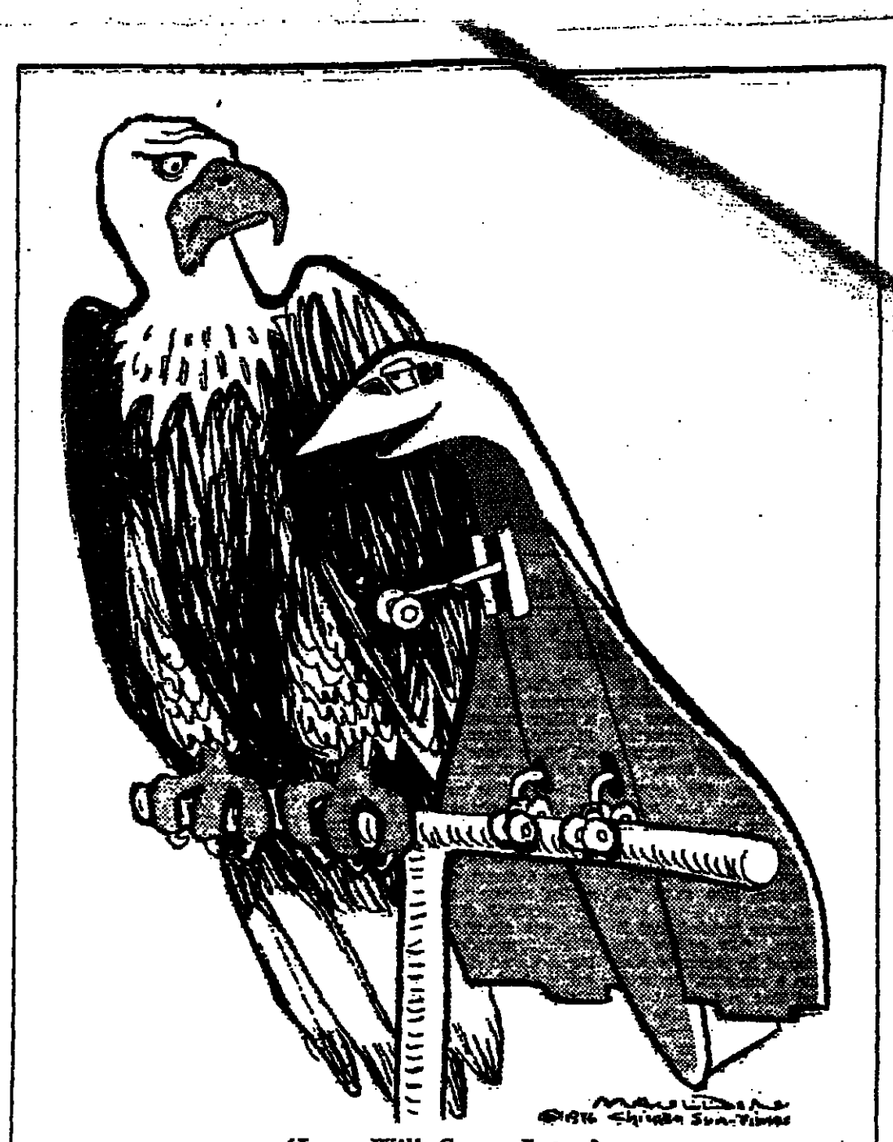
March 30, 1901

NEW YORK—Dr. A. Gaylord, medical professor of Buffalo University, claims to have discovered that cancer is caused by a tiny animal parasite, which he has identified and isolated. He asserts that the organism of a cancer is undoubtedly a protozoan. If there is any truth at all in what the good doctor says, then the cure for this dread disease may not be too far off.

Fifty Years Ago

March 30, 1926

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—Of the New York Yankees training to date, the chief feature is, of course, the inability of the regulars to win their practice games. But their "miley" manager Miller Huggins claims that he is not worried at all. "I like my club" he said, "and with a little pitching, any team that has Combs, Ruth, Meusel, Gehrig and Lazeri doesn't have too much to worry about."



'Love Will Come Later.'

FBI and Freedom of Thought

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON.—William Albertson was a leading figure in the Communist party of the United States until 1964. That year, a document reading like a secret informant's report to the FBI was found in a car he had used. It was signed "Bill," appeared to be in his handwriting and ended by asking for "a raise in expenses."

Albertson protested that the paper was a fake. He had never spied for anyone, he said, and he had himself been a victim of FBI informants. But the party leadership did not believe him. It expelled Albertson, denouncing him as a "stool pigeon" for "the ruling circles."

Most Americans would find it hard to imagine being pained at expulsion from a group as unpopular as the Communist party, but Communism had been William Albertson's life. He lost his friends and his job. His family was ostracized, threatened. A school took a scholarship from his youngest child, on the theory that FBI money was ample.

Dead at 61

Albertson had transient work until he died in 1972, at the age of 61, in a grotesque accident.

Now, 14 years later, it appears that Albertson was right about the incident that destroyed him: The FBI manufactured it. The story is told by Frank Donner in the April-May issue of the Civil Liberties Review, a valuable independent magazine published by the American Civil Liberties Union Foundation.

The truth came out by ironic mischance. Last year a journalist asked the FBI for documents about its past efforts to disrupt white hate groups such as the Ku Klux Klan. When the papers were released, one was on another subject.

It was a report to bureau officials, dated Jan. 6, 1965, that said a high functionary of the Communist party had been expelled "through our counterintelligence efforts." The name of the "functionary" was deleted at the beginning of the document. But perhaps through clerical error in the release, it was left in further down. The name was Albertson.

Small Example

The Albertson story is one small example of what went on in Cointelpro, the covert FBI program of J. Edgar Hoover's late years to injure those he disliked. Cointelpro has had less public attention than CIA illegalities and abuses. But in a way it was a special horror: an effort by the U.S. government to set Americans against each other.

Some Cointelpro activities have already come to light: anonymous letters to the spouses of civil rights sympathizers charging infidelities (and some marriages did then break up); attempts to stir up warfare among black activist groups, and best known, the letter to the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. encouraging him to commit suicide. More are expected to be detailed soon in the report of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities.

Cointelpro activities came to an end in 1971 and 1972, according to Justice Department officials. But of course that is not a reason to forget the whole thing. The question now is how to make sure that such horrors do not happen again.

One step has already been taken: the adoption of internal rules by the Justice Department itself. Attorney General Edward H. Levi has approved guidelines that restrict the FBI to the function of aiding in enforcement of the law. The next logical step is for Congress to write some rules into permanent statutory form.

Public reassurance also requires an official effort to acknowledge and deal with the wrongs done in the Cointelpro program. For example, those who committed abuses might be prosecuted, or disciplined if they are still government employees.

Tell the Victims

That is not so easy. The Cointelpro files often leave unclear exactly what happened. It would be hard to prove specific criminal offenses, and in most cases the statute of limitations has run out. But Attorney General Levi has been trying to find an appropriate course of action, and a decision is near on one proposal.

The idea is to notify all the victims of Cointelpro who can be identified—tell each one, privately, what was done to him or her. They could then decide what to do or say, or what action to urge on the Justice Department. At least the survivors would know—as the Albertson family would not otherwise have known, but for the accidental release of that paper.

William Albertson's widow said the other day that she had never expected to know the truth, "and I don't think we ever would except for Watergate."

The need for openness is one lesson of Cointelpro. The other is the need for officials to respect the law. In the case of William Albertson, officials took it upon themselves to punish someone who had violated no law. His views were unpopular. But the principle we treasure in the Constitution, Justice Holmes said, is "not free thought for those who agree with us but freedom for the thought that we hate."

A Growing Graveyard Of Latin Democracies

By Juan de Onis

BUENOS AIRES.—A manual for the destruction of democracy could be written from the experiences of the eight South American countries now under military rule.

In Uruguay, akin to Chile elaborate theoretical ideas presented by right-wing ideologists for constitutional changes establishing "nationalist" authoritarian systems equally opposed to "liberal democracy" and "international Communism."

The prospects for a return to freely elected civilian governments in any of these countries, Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay, Bolivia, Chile, Peru or Ecuador, are remote and uncertain.

Peron Overthrown

Argentina, which was under military rule from 1966 to 1973, rejoined the "military club" last week when the armed forces overthrew and arrested President Isabel Martinez de Peron.

Only Venezuela, the richest country on the continent with its oil income, and Colombia, despite urban and peasant unrest, have managed over the last 18 years to keep their elected civilian governments in office without interruption.

The deterioration and discredit of the political parties results from factors that range from electoral frauds to the irresponsibility of erratic leaders and, above all, factional splits and individual opportunism.

The Peruvian military seized power in 1962 after an election was rigged. The Argentine military twice overthrew elected Presidents, Arturo Frondizi in 1962 and Arturo Illia in 1966, after disputes over electoral deals with the Peronists, who were then outlawed.

An Alcoholic

The sudden resignation of President Janio da Silva Quadros of Brazil, seven months after taking office and for no clear reason, and the erratic habits of President Carlos Julio Arosemena Monroy of Ecuador, an alcoholic, undermined the political movements they headed and inspired the military takeovers.

Factional disputes paralyzed cooperation between the Peruvian Congress and President Fernando Belaunde Terry before he was overthrown in 1968. A similar impasse between the Uruguayan Congress and President Juan Maria Bordaberry ended when Mr. Bordaberry and the military closed Congress, establishing a dictatorship in 1973.

President João Goulart was overthrown in 1964 by the Brazilian military, which is still in power 12 years later, after the break-up of the Social Democratic-Labor party coalition that had kept Mr. Goulart's predecessor, Juscelino Kubitschek, in power for a full term.

President Salvador Allende's government in Chile, overthrown by the military in 1973, was driven to a fatal impasse by the opposition in Congress to his socialist program and by the division between radicals and moderates in his Popular Unity coalition.

Because of the lack of political cohesion among democratic parties, it is commonplace for opposition groups to stimulate the military to seize power.

Economic Issue

In Venezuela this has not been the case recently, although it was in the past. The two major parties, the Social Democratic Accion Democratica and the Christian Socialist Comité Organizador del Partido Electoral Independiente, regularly alternate in power through free elections. In Colombia, a bipartisan system of alternating power was in effect until the last election, assuring balance in government. This system has now been abandoned with the Liberal Party in power.

Most South American countries have been trying for the last 30 years to develop their economies through a mixture of private investment, domestic and foreign, and state investment in basic services and social security.

The Marxists, with socialism as the goal, have opposed this combination. Except in Chile, the Marxist parties have not been elected to power, but they have been strong in labor unions, the bureaucracy, and in universities. Nationalist sentiments are whipped up against foreign investments, often leading to restrictions, insecurity, and nationalization.

Legitimate social demands often drive weak governments into policies that discourage investment, generate deficits, and produce disastrous inflation. Revolutionary guerrilla movements have then appeared in almost all these countries.

The military, usually accustomed to intervening in politics, often think the system is working badly, too. They take over, as in Chile or Uruguay, with strongly repressive regimes using secret police and torture first against the underground guerrillas and eventually any opposition, or they take over as in Peru with social reform programs and nationalist economic plans that they believe will pre-empt the Marxist penetration.

U.S. Encouragement

In some cases, particularly in the overthrow of President Goulart in Brazil and of President Allende in Chile, the military were clearly encouraged by the U.S. government, through the CIA and military advisers, as well as North American business interests.

The authoritarian repressive nature of the military regimes in Brazil, Chile and Uruguay, which has become an issue in the U.S. Congress and academic circles, has generated some second thoughts in the Ford administration about the end results of these interventions.

But as Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's visit to Brazil indicated some weeks ago, the questions over democracy and human rights don't seriously impair relations, and Mr. Kissinger said he plans to go to Chile in June for a meeting of American foreign ministers.

Letters

Le Monde Replies

The International Herald Tribune printed a New York Times article (IHT, March 26) on the book by Michel Legris, "Le Monde Tel Qu'il Est," which might well elicit many comments and reservations from us.

We ask you to inform your readers that it is completely false that Jacques Fauvet [director of Le Monde] threatened that Le Monde would stop reviewing the books of any publishing house that issued the Legris book.

The proof is that we are still publishing articles about the books of Plon [the publishers of Mr. Legris' book]. Our director did not intervene with any publisher. He asked only that, in conformity with the law, the name "Le Monde" not be printed in Gothic letters on the cover.

Allow me to express my surprise that you failed to question us before printing such a falsehood.

ANDRE FONTAINE,
Editor in Chief,
Le Monde.

Paris.

U.S. Employment

One must hope that The New York Times editorial on "Full U.S. Employment" (IHT, March 20-21) is receiving the attention it merits. Indeed, "levels of both unemployment and inflation" are "unacceptably high"; indeed, it is time to challenge "the change-nothing approach of the White House and most of Congress."

It is time, in fact, to shake our entire society out of its complacency. A decade ago we seemed to have realized that a free society could not remain so with minorities within it excluded from participation in its prosperity. We seemed to be moving to change that. Since then the prosperity of all of us has been called into question, and instead of diminishing, the numbers of the disadvantaged have been vastly increased, to include a frightening proportion of those reaching adulthood, minority or not. We change the label from "disadvantaged" to "unemployed"—and resign ourselves to the inevitability of the affliction.

We should measure our leaders—all of them, in politics, in the economy, in big labor—by their sensitivity to the national and worldwide emergency which is upon us and the sense of urgency of their reaction. Like all such emergencies, this one calls for creative, cooperative responses in which narrow interests and narrow dogma must yield.

It is pertinent to remember that it was an international emergency which ended the last seizure of persistent mass unemployment in the United States. If we could absorb our unemployed by making them produce for destruction in World War II at the cost of less than runaway inflation, can we not lick unemployment and inflation by making today's unemployed produce for consumption? Why should the free enterprise system not be able, without jeopardy to itself, to duplicate in peace what it essentially accomplished in war? There is no better course for our free society and, incidentally, for its stature in world society. Leadership today means to plot an effective course out of unemployment cum inflation and to make the world want to follow this course.

MARK PRIGEMAN.

Rhode Saint-Genese, Belgium.

A Denial

The Washington Post article about Cuban troops in Guyana (IHT, March 13-14) contains a number of inaccuracies concerning our organization.

The American Institute for Free Labor Development has never employed anyone in Guyana or anywhere else named Patrick Tenasree, who, according to said article, works for us and sent a report to the Venezuelan Embassy in Guyana indicating the presence of 2,000 Cuban and Chinese troops in his country. We emphatically state that Mr. Tenasree is totally unknown to AIFLD and is not even associated with any organization with which AIFLD works or maintains relations.

Elsewhere in the article, quoting unnamed diplomatic sources, it is falsely alleged that AIFLD "has provided cover for CIA activities in the past." AIFLD is totally funded through private contributions, mostly from the AFL-CIO, and contracts with the U.S. Agency for International Development. AIFLD provides technical assistance for workers' education programs and social projects activities throughout Latin America, and the Caribbean in response to the requests and needs of democratically organized workers.

EDWIN PALENQUE,
Chief of Information,
AIFLD.

Washington.

Arms Are Not Enough

James Reston's article (IHT, March 13-14) quotes Kissinger's complaints against what he describes as hardliners on U.S.-Soviet relations in an era of strategic equality. Yet Kissinger himself is the cause of much that is excessively aggressive.

In the same issue of the IHT there are several examples: 1. The CIA coup plot against Allende; 2. Resentment against the U.S. objection to a possible participation of the Communists in a government in Italy; 3. Criticism of the United States in attempting to dictate how Italy should handle its economic woes; and 4. That the United States chooses its allies not among the free and honest but among the most servile, avid and corrupt.

Can any American but fail to recoil from such mishandling of our foreign affairs? It is not enough that we have strategic equality in the arms race with the U.S.S.R. What is lacking is the support of the average U.S. citizen in what our government must do to maintain our way of life against Soviet imperialism. Unfortunately that is not possible as long as our foreign policy is that of the ugly American.

HARRISON LEWIS.

Madliena, Malta.

Lebanon Strife

As civil war rages in Lebanon the UN Security Council once again ignores the serious problems of the Middle East and blames Israel for all its troubles. The attempt by a few Israeli youths to pray at the site of King Solomon's temple and the demonstrations against such prayers by Arab high school students constitute a much more serious threat to world peace than the killings of innocent Lebanese people by foreign military adventurers.

There is only one good reason to invite the Palestine Liberation Organization to the UN Security Council: To tell them to get out of Lebanon and let the Lebanese people decide their own destiny. Instead the UN invites these murderers as honored guests to hear their complaints against the horrible Jews who allow a few young people to pray at Solomon's temple.

HARRY J. LIPKIN.

Rehovot, Israel.

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ILAN

Glitter Banned in Fall Fashions

By Hebe Dorsey

LAN, March 29 (IHT).—Italian designers have never noted for sweeping fashion merits. But they are clever terpreting the strongest contemary trends, as witness the inter ready-to-wear collecseen here last week.

designers added another sion to the European fashicture with exceptional, fineknitwear, a different and more vivid palette, superior s and generally high-quality

ar for dollar, the Italians always been strongly com- the recent drop of the makes their clothes even of a bargain. American here in droves, are makhe most of the situation. But it won't last. Most houses are already quoting prices in dollars instead of lire.

The strained social situation has also had its impact. Designers are steering clear of glamour with looks—easy, casual and proletarian—more appropriate to present circumstances. At times the sporty look gets overwhelmingly rough and rugged—with hoods, boots, anoraks, turtlenecks, tunics, goggles, socks, blousons, layer upon layer.

The result is a cross between hiker and hijacker.

Being Careful

The collections are small and the evening look has been played down. "The political climate is explosive," Jean-Baptiste Caumont said. "There are no more balls, no more parties. We must be careful." His collection, strongly anchored to sportswear, includes no evening dresses—only blouses with long skirts.

For Giorgo Armani, one of the most individual talents around, *the ultimate sin is to look rich.* So he has translated luxury into beautiful Irish tweeds, excellent leather (especially his fake pigskin blouson) and a restrained, clean sporty look. His male models wear jeans and sneakers.

The outdoorsy, relaxed look can be refreshing; it ties up with a so-called ecological look started in Paris by Jean-Charles Castelbajac. The ethnic look comes in second with the accent on South American folklore. Ponchos and capes, in blanket-like fabrics, are everywhere.

The general silhouette is big and blousey with slim skirts and more pants than usual. They are narrow, most of them skin tight, and always tucked into heavy boots.

Big Guns

The three big guns showing in Milan this time were Fendi, Missoni and Mila Schon.

Mrs. Schon has turned out a refreshing collection. Her chief merit: She has adapted to the current, sportier look without losing the purity for which she is known. For the first time, she plays down her flat, double-faced fabrics—they have a déjà vu feeling—and goes into an English look, with tweeds, houndstooth fabrics, wool stockings, brogues and big, comfortable plaid capes.

She also uses shaggy alpaca and fluffy mohairs which soften the primness of her impeccable tailoring.

When Mrs. Schon does the ethnic look, it is neat and pulled *together. Her striped shawls have* the drama of Peruvian serapes and her black shawl, draped over the shoulder of a black dress, brought down the house at the opening.

Lagerfeld, Fendi

Fendi has a winner in its fur collection designed by Karl Lagerfeld, a man of exceptional talent. He says that the Fendi sisters are the best technicians in the fur industry.

"We have terrific communication," Mr. Lagerfeld said. "I can't explain it. They have a magic touch. They make things for me that no other furrier is even able *to visualize.*"

The result is a hard blow to the classic and conventional. By the time Mr. Lagerfeld has finished cutting, dyeing and mixing pelts, he has created colors and textures unknown to the animal world. Take his bois-de-rose squirrel, for instance.

His main concern, he said, is lightness. So he uses ermine, squirrel, weasel and mole—"I love mole. It's like velvet." Most of these furs, by the way, are inexpensive.

His line is long, slim and blousedlow—not unlike the early car coats of the turn of the century.

To Lagerfeld, ostentation has always been vulgar. So he hides sable under leather and shows his furs with woolen socks and flat shoes.

"When you think they (the Fendis) can't do any better, they come back and do it," said Jean Rosenberg, from Bendel's.

The Fendis also had a nugget in their budding ready-to-wear collection—the clothes Lagerfeld did last season to go with the furs. They include simple skirts and raincoats, with contrasting piping, plaid wool shirts, T-shirts, and a range of bags and luggage with that Grade A quality which gives Fendi one of the best rounded fashion pictures in Italy.

Missoni

As for Missoni, the unchallenged giant of Italian fashion, the house still has its tremendous contemporary impact. However, this time, the collection looked as if the Missonis were marking time, cashing in on their best-sellers and reaching for a wider, younger and somewhat gaudier audience. They have more pants than in the past but the pants often turn into dubious long johns in brilliant colors and worn with spike-heeled shoes.

They also show more solid colors but introduced a new lumber-jacket plaid, a straight lift from the Canadian woodsman. Their newest shape is a long, shell-shaped jacket.

The colorful Missonis outdo themselves this season with purple, green, garnet, prune, magenta, yellow and blue, thrown together with great, if somewhat garish, gusto.

The results, although highly commercial, may disappoint the regular *Missoni fan, who expects* giant strides every season.



Lagerfeld design for Fendi: walnut colored ermine.

ROME

The Iranian Culinary Spectacular

By Naomi Barry

ROME (IHT)—Their caviar is peerless, everyone agrees. However, Iranians feel that foreigners should know that there is more to the national cuisine than fish roe.

In the first of a series of Persian food festivals abroad, the government sent a gourmet mission to the Grand Hotel in Rome. The country's two most prestigious chefs flew in with sacks of necessaries, looking like an advance commissary corps for one of Cyrus's expeditions. Five musicians flew in later to provide the proper "In a Persian Garden" background to the chello kebab.

The cooks arrived with the celebrated Iranian long grain rice, chick peas, split peas, lentils, white beans, red beans, green beans, black beans. Their provisions included pomegranate paste and pomegranate juice, walnuts and dried whole lemons that look like walnuts, pickled garlic (popular along the Caspian for warding off the vapors), pistachios, almonds, pungent white goat cheese, two types of yogurt, spices such as sumac and turmeric, macaroni stiffer than the Italians', and Oriental sweets that delighted Herodotus during his travels through the Persian empire.

Just in case, the chefs also brought along a comfortable supply of caviar.

The Roman holiday continues through April 4 and was timed to open with Noroos, the Zoroastrian New Year which corresponds with European spring. Noroos is celebrated with parties, presents and a ceremonious wiping clean of the slate. Enmities created over the past year are erased and everybody makes up. The light hearts that come with armistice are conducive to lots of eating.

Since traditional Persian cuisine is designed for feasting family style, not for tête à tête, a good Norooz table has as much variety as a lavish smorgasbord. From the classic repertory of 40 sauces to accompany rice it offers a collection of the most fanciful, plus grilled lamb kebabs, boned chickens, a kaleidoscope of hors d'oeuvres, and such seasonal specialties as a soup based on dried plums and apricots suggesting that winter is over. This European Norooz table is drawing every Iranian in town.

In Persian cuisine, a meal without rice is almost unthinkable. Eggplant in some form is another staple. Eggplant kukuye, rather like a quiche, is served warm as a main course or cold (and cut in smaller wedges) as an hors d'oeuvre.

Chef Mohammed Djavadi who hails from Tabriz, an area renowned for carpets and good cooks, gave me his version of Eggplant Kukuye.

EGGPLANT KUKUYE

4 small eggplants
4 eggs
3 tablespoons flour
5 grams cinnamon
5 grams black pepper
3 grams saffron
10 grams salt
Peanut oil.

Peel eggplants. Cut in horizontal slices and fry in peanut oil. Drain and mash. Combine with beaten eggs and sifted dry ingredients. Smooth the mixture and set into hot oven for 10 minutes. Cut into wedges. Serve hot or cold.

Djevadi, who normally heads the kitchens of the Tehran Hilton, has an easy way with rice. He gives it two changes of salted water and then lets it sit overnight in a salt water bath. The next day he drains it in a large flat wicker tray and then lowers tray and rice into a quantity of boiling unsalted water. After five minutes, he lifts out the tray and transfers the rice to a pan which he sets into a 400 degree oven for two hours. The result is a perfectly dry and fluffy rice.

He is quick to point out that he is working with the home stuff. "American rice is not bad," he pronounced. "European rice is only good for soup."

(Grand Hotel, 3 Via Vittorio Emanuele Orlando, Rome. Phone: 28-90-11. The full Iranian buffet, served at lunch and dinner, is 8,500 lire: Caviar and vodka: 6,500 lire.)

$720,000 in Art Stolen in Italy

L'AQUILA, Italy, March 29 (AP).—Paintings worth $720,000, including a masterpiece by Masaccio, were stolen from the villa of an Italian nobleman near this central Italian town last night, police reported.

The thieves, who also took away some valuable artistic ceramics, acted while Baron Bonanni and his relatives were absent.

Police said the thieves took the most valuable pieces of the baron's collection. The loot included Masaccio's "Head of St. Peter," estimated worth 400 million lire or $480,000.

tch Announce e Discovery of mbrandt Work

RECHT, Holland, March 29 ers).—A previously unknown randt painting, believed to ne of the Dutch master's st works, has been discovin Holland, a Utrecht muannounced today.

e painting, called "The Bapof the Eunuch," was first vered two years ago hangmong family portraits in a n house. Experts spent years studying and X-ray- it before deciding it was Italy a Rembrandt.

ri Defoer, curator of the n Catholic Archiepiscopal um, would not say how his museum had paid for ainting with financial supfrom the Dutch Rembrandt y.

earliest known painting mbrandt is dated 1625—one earlier than the new discowhich depicts a Moorish nt of the Ethiopian queen baptized by the Deacon p in Gazza.



Give her a few moments in the Caribbean.

Tia Maria

MUSIC

ris Opéra Launches Into the 'German' Mozart

By David Stevens

IS, March 29 (IHT).—Now af Mozart's three major n operas are installed in its ory, the Paris Opéra has d to the composer's German gue with a new production Die Entführung aus dem ," delightfully sung and ptly conducted by Karl , the busiest grand old man business.

ough the entire cast exindividually and as an ble, Christiane Eda-Pierre's anze was something of a tion. As the house coloraof many years' standing, she ed the part's notorious techterrors with customary b. But she also sang with naccustomed breadth of ing and amplitude of tone eeling, revealing the emodepth half hidden by the s *Singspiel* surface.

colleagues at the second mance, Friday, were Ryland s—stepping in for the ailing t Burrows—a youthful and nt Belmonte, Norma Burs, pert and feisty Blonde, Norbert Orth as her clever lo. Kurt Moll's Osmin is al- a classic, and englobed in Varona's capacious costume oked like an enormous ball ash, improbably agile and me to gravity. The same be said of his round-toned flexible singing.

ually, the production is distinguished mainly by the delicious colors of Varona's costumes, rather than by Bernard Daydé's set, which is flexible and serviceable but whose Turkish domes and arches seemed curiously toylike and wood-textured. Günther Rennert's staging was deft and amusing, but it would likely be much more so if he peeled off a layer or two of gratuitous sight gags. When Osmin enters puffing on an immense water pipe carried by a flunky who immediately takes it away when Osmin begins to sing, you know the hookah had no business there in the first place.

In the pit, Böhm was immensely supportive of the singers, never letting the momentum flag despite generally leisurely tempos that, among other things, allowed the winds in the Opéra's *orchestra to distinguish themselves.* (In a radio interview, the 80-year-old conductor marveled at the Opéra's orchestra playing wretchedly at rehearsals and gorgeously in performance, a *phenomenon* he is not the first to notice.)

An unusual family act had the conductor's son, the actor Karlheinz Böhm, playing the spoken role of Pasha Selim. He played it as if he had come fresh from a German production of "Othello," too obtrusive by half and his ultimate clemency unbelievable after so much rage.

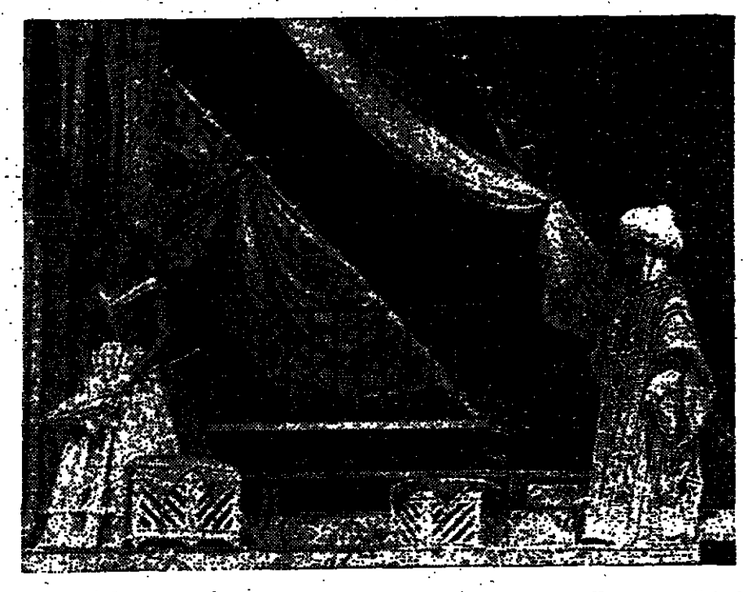
* * *

"Faust" has returned to the Paris repertory, this time in its immense glass and steel structure —like Les Halles or the Crystal Palace—created for last year's production by Max Bignens, but seen only once because of labor troubles. Jorge Lavelli's inventive, ironic and penetrating staging, full of striking theatrical images and metaphors, gains all the more from being in its intended frame. It will probably never be possible to hear the soldiers' chorus again without seeing his battered soldiers accompanied by a brass band of top-hatted bankers. Mirella Freni, Nicolai Gedda and Roger Soyer are back from last year's cast, and in top form, but Tom Krause was not very happily employed as Valentin.

George Balanchine's delightfully irrelevant *ballet blanc* has been eliminated, or transferred to the ballet repertory, and as soon as the omission was noticed Saturday by the modern descendants of the Jockey Club there was a *terrible brouhaha. Charles Mackerras,* smiling broadly, started up the band anyway and played them into submission.

* * *

Sir Georg Solti, whose last visit *to Paris resulted in a memorable* performance of Mahler's Eighth Symphony, was back last week and once again had the Orchestre de Paris playing as if to the manner born in the same composer's Sixth Symphony. Solti seemed in his element in this work's brutal vigor and grotesque angularities, and the orchestra played with uncommon fullness of tone and with some splendid solo playing from the woodwinds and brass.



Christiane Eda-Pierre, Karlheinz Böhm in Paris Opera production of "Entführung."

Colette Masson.

Neapolitan Treatment for An Early Bizet Opera

By William Weaver

PLES, March 29 (IHT).—Last year the centenary of Bizet's death was observed in Italy chiefly with a few revivals of "Carmen" some radio talks. Only the Festival of Two Worlds in Spoleto adventurous enough to stage the composer's youthful "Le Docteur icle," a rarity in this country. It was—deservedly—an immense ess.

Now, another youthful piece. Bizet's "Don Procopio," has been ed at the Teatro San Carlo here, too late for the anniversary nonetheless welcome.

Composed a year after "Docteur Miracle," when Bizet was 21, n Procopio" was Bizet's "envoi" from the French Academy in e: the obligatory piece written during his first year in Italy. ually, he was supposed to have written a sacred work, but he was mmed to send an opera instead. He searched, found an old ian libretto (very similar to Donizetti's "Don Pasquale") and set ith joy.

Back in Paris, Ambroise Thomas, called on to judge the work, laimed it "distinguished by its easy and brilliant touch, by its ng and bold style," adding that the composer had a "marked nt" for the comic genre.

Somewhat less enjoyable than "Docteur Miracle," "Don Procopio" abounds in delightful music (one number—a march—turns up r in "Carmen"), though it is the lyrical pages that make a more ediate appeal than the somewhat conventional buffo numbers.

In this Naples production, which made its debut Saturday night, t's high spirits were unfortunately severely vitiated by the lackter conducting of Massimo Pradella and the aimless, unimaginative ing by Enrico Colosimo. Even such an irrepressible veteran as bass Sesto Bruscantini was unable to shine. As Bettina, the young one, Rosetta Pizzo had some affecting moments (her duets with tenor, the acceptable Antonio Savastano, were especially well ed), but too often she allowed her voice to become steely and ling.

The rest of the cast was less than adequate, but still the engaging le opera worked its spell.

This was a kind of Italian premiere. After being sent to Paris m Rome in 1859, Bizet's score was lost until 1894, when it was covered by the musicologist Charles Malherbe, who prepared a stically revised French-language version. This version had its miere in 1906 (translated into Italian, it was given in Rome in 8 with Amelita Galli Curci). Last year Radio-France, going back the original manuscript, broadcast the opera as Bizet wrote it.

The Naples production was also based on the original score pparently with some of the Malherbe recitatives, for the sake of eater dramatic clarity).

Boost for U.K. Cinema

LONDON, March 29 (UPI).—The British film industry is to be given a huge financial boost by the American film company United Artists, which is planning to make six major films in Britain next year, a spokesman for United Artists said today. It is understood the company will be spending in the region of £15 million (about $30 million).

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NYSE Nationwide Trading (2:30 p.m.) March 29

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
4¾	37¾	AbbtLab .88	17	31	44½	44	44⅝	+ ⅛
51⅝	38	ACF In 2.60	9	10	48⅞	48⅝	48⅝	— ½
10¼	8¼	AcmeClv .50	7	24	9¾	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
4½	2¾	AdmDg .04e	8	18	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
12⅝	9⅝	AdmEx .91e		55	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
5¾	4	Adms Millis	13	9	5⅝	5½	5½	
13½	7¾	Addressog	15	53	10	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
9⅛	7⅛	Advlnv 18c		28	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
28	22½	AetnaLf 10.8	15	212	27¾	27⅛	27¼	+ ⅛
13⅞	9⅝	Ahmans 20.	7	22	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
6⅞	2⅞	Aileen Inc	21	107	4⅞	4½	4⅞	+ ⅛
82⅞	68⅛	AirPrd 2.0b	19	18	79¼	78⅝	78⅝	— ¼
20⅝	13	AirbnFrt 6.0	14	41	18½	17⅞	18	— ½
26½	17⅝	Airebinc 1	7	93	26½	26¼	26⅜	
4	1⅞	AJ Industris	8	15	3	3	3	— ⅛
25¾	18⅝	Akzona 1.20	36	38	22¾	22½	22½	
15⅞	13⅛	Ala Gas 1.28	8	20	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
108	104½	AlaPw pf 11		z100	107½	107½	107½	+ ¼
91½	77½	AlaP pf8.28		z100	86	86	86	+ 1
17½	11⅛	Alaskin .150	7	12	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
19½	14	Albanyln 60.	16	11	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	5⅛	AlbertoC .36	23	8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
23⅞	19⅝	Alberlsn .72	8	30	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
28⅛	19⅝	AlcanAlu 4.0	43	75	27⅛	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
18½	14⅛	AlcoStd .68	6	33	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅜
28	21⅜	AlconLb .38	21	139	24⅞	24⅛	24⅜	
9¼	6⅝	Alexdrs .36e	6	1168	8½	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅝
11⅝	7½	AllegCp .95e	14	33	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	— ⅛
43¼	26	AlgLud 18.0	8	21	39	39	39	
20	16	AllgPw 16.0	7	143	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
14⅛	9¾	AllenGrp 5.0	11	36	14	13¾	14	
44	33½	AlldCh 18.0	10	70	41⅛	40½	40½	
13⅝	10	AlldMnt 6.0	7	14	12⅝	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
14	10⅝	AlldPred 6.0		2	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
59¼	45⅝	AlldStr 17.0	8	81	57½	56½	56⅞	— ¼
4½	2⅛	Alld Supmkt		26	4⅞	4	4	— ⅛
18⅞	11⅞	AllisChal 4.0	8	137	18	17⅞	17⅜	
9¼	6⅝	AllrtAut 5.6	8	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	
6⅞	6½	AlphaP Ind	10	1	8	8	8	
51½	38⅞	Alcoa 134.	29	110	49⅞	48¾	48⅞	— ½
41½	33¾	AmalSug 3a	3	15	36⅝	36¼	36½	— ⅛
56½	47	Amax 175	13	207	56½	56	56	
137¾	115	Amax pf5.25		7	136½	135⅝	135⅝	— 1⅝
54⅝	53	Amax pf8 3		29	54¾	54½	54½	— ½
17¼	11½	AMBAC 80.	7	9	16¼	16½	16½	— ⅛
8⅝	4⅞	Amcord 32.	8	54	8	7¾	8	+ ⅛
21¾	16¼	Amerce 12.0	7	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
37½	29½	Amrc pf260.		1	34½	34½	34½	— ⅜
22⅞	16⅝	A Hess 2.0b	6	180	20⅝	20	20⅛	
52⅞	45⅞	A Hes pf350.		40	51	50⅞	51	+ ⅛
21¼	15⅛	AAirFilt .48	11	21	18⅛	17¾	18	+ ⅛
12⅞	8⅝	Am Airlin		365	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
15⅝	11¾	A Baker 80.	5	29	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
47½	38⅛	A Brnds 28.0	8	73	42⅞	42½	42⅝	— ⅛
30¼	19⅞	AmBdcst 80.	28	103	28	27⅝	28	— ⅛
12¼	9½	AmBldM 40.	8	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
36½	30⅛	AmCan 22.0	8	105	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	
23⅛	21	A Can pf17.5		2	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	
3	1⅛	AmCen Mtg		27	2⅛	2	2	
28⅛	24⅛	A Cyan 150.	9	106	26⅛	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
9⅞	7¾	Am Distill		2	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
28½	22⅞	ADistTel 6.4	11	69	23¾	23⅛	23⅝	— ½
23¼	20⅛	AmElPw 2	8	309	21½	21¼	21⅜	
15	10	AFamily 2.8	8	68	12⅞	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
24¾	22⅝	AGIBd 19.6e		32	24	23⅝	23⅞	— ⅛
17⅞	15	AGenCv 13.2		26	17	17	17	
16⅞	13½	A Gnlns 60.	8	71	15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅜
26¼	22	A Gln pf180.		11	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
18¼	13	AmHoist 8.8	5	34	17⅛	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
37¾	32¼	AmHome 1	22	501	35½	35	35¼	+ ⅛
167	147	A Home pf 2		4	158	158	158	
37¾	29½	AmHosp 34.	24	77	36⅛	35½	35⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	2½	Am Invest		1	4	4	4	
10⅛	5⅞	A Medicl 1.	9	32	9¼	9⅛	9⅝	
8⅞	5½	A Medicorp	6	170	7½	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
7¾	5¼	Am Motors		263	6⅛	6	6	
37⅝	32¾	A NatG 2.64	7	55	37¼	36¾	36¾	— ⅛
17¼	8¾	AmSeat .20e	6	3	10¼	10⅛	10½	
14	8⅛	A Ship 1.071	11	4	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
27⅞	16¾	AmStand 1	11	135	27⅝	27¼	27⅜	
76¼	54½	A Std pf4.75		26	76¾	75½	76¼	
8¼	6⅛	AmSterll .30	11	43	7⅛	6⅞	7	
31½	26½	AmStrs 1.60	6	9	28¾	28⅛	28⅜	
58⅞	50⅛	AmT&T 3.80	11	609	57⅝	56½	56⅝	— ⅛
61½	55	AmT&T pf 4		49	59¾	59½	59½	— ⅛
48¾	45⅛	ATT pfB3.74		107	47⅝	47	47	+ ⅛
47⅞	43⅞	ATT pfA3.64		95	46	45⅞	46	+ ⅛
10⅞	8⅛	AWatWk .70	5	2	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
14¾	13	AW 5pf1.25		z70	14	14	14	+ ⅞
17¾	15¾	AW4.1pf 1.43		z120	17½	17½	17½	
18¼	16¼	Ameron 1	5	14	18⅝	18¼	18¼	— ⅜
9⅞	5⅛	AmesD .10e	5	45	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	19⅝	Ametek 1	9	34	23	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
24⅝	19	AMF In 1.24	12	73	20⅞	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
19½	14⅝	Amfac Inc 1	6	20	19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
33⅜	26	AMP Inc .41	42	24	32	31¾	31⅞	— ⅛
12	8½	Ampco .40a	5	18	11¾	11½	11⅜	+ ⅛
8¼	4½	Ampex Corp	20	92	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Amrep Corp		10	2½	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
44¼	36⅛	Amstar 2.40	6	31	41½	41⅛	41⅛	— ⅛
8	7⅝	Amstr pf.68		1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
41⅝	36⅛	Amsted	6	91	37⅝	37	37¼	— ½
8	5⅞	Amtel .32	7	18	7⅝	7	7⅝	+ ⅛
26¼	17⅛	Anaconda .60		882	26	25½	26	
30⅝	22⅞	AnchrH 1.30	9	24	29⅝	29	29⅛	— ⅛
42	35¾	AndCly 1.20	7	36	37	36½	36½	— 1¼
8⅛	6	Angelica .12	9	64	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
10½	7⅛	Anixter 16	6	14	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	10	AnsulCo .53t	10	9	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
15¾	10¼	Apache .50	8	16	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	23⅝	Apco Oil	170	22	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
3⅞	2	Apeco Corp	100	119	3	2⅞	3	
17⅜	13½	APL Corp 1	6	55	16	15⅞	15¾	+ ⅛
27½	21⅝	APL pfC1.06		2	25	25	25	+ ⅛
4⅛	2½	Appld Mag	18	38	4	3⅞	4	
60⅛	47¼	ARA Sv 1.06	17	6	57¾	57⅛	57¾	+ ⅛
13⅝	9⅛	ArcataN .44	8	28	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
27¼	21⅛	ArchDan .20	13	154	23¼	22⅞	23⅛	+ ⅛
6	3⅝	Arctic Entr	22	29	5⅛	5	5	
3⅝	2	Aristar		20	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
17⅛	15¼	ArizPSv 1.36	6	136	16½	16⅛	16½	
8⅛	6	ArkBest .35r		5	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
25	21½	ArkLGs 1.70	7	52	24¼	24	24	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Arlan RltyD		20	3⅛	3½	3⅛	
35½	26¾	Armco 1.60a	9	48	32⅝	32¼	32⅛	— ⅛
32⅝	27	Arm pf 2.10		5	31¾	31⅝	31⅝	+ ⅛
32⅞	22⅞	ArmstCk .80	23	115	32⅝	32¼	32⅛	— ⅛
18⅝	15	ArmRu .40e	8	8	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
17	12⅞	AroCorp 1	8	3	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
12⅞	9⅝	Arvin .13e	16	33	12⅞	12⅜	12⅞	+ ⅛
33	26⅛	ASA Ltd .80		338	26⅝	26	26	— ⅜
24	13⅛	Asarco .60	22	193	18⅝	17¾	17⅞	— ⅛
26⅜	19⅝	AshlOil 1.70	6	125	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
40	33¼	AsdDrG 1.40	14	128	38⅛	37⅞	38	— ⅛
31⅞	22	AsdSpg 1.40	8	7	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
14¼	8¾	Athlone .60	5	35	13½	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
4¼	1⅛	Atico Mtg		31	3⅛	3	3	
19⅝	17⅛	AtlCyEl 1.54	8	13	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
98⅛	67	AtlRich 2.50	14	259	89⅛	88⅛	89	+ ⅜
49	44½	AtlRc pf3.75		y20	46⅛	46⅜	46⅜	+ ⅛
165¾	137	AtlRch pf 3		1	150	150	150	— 1
65	54¼	AtlRc pf2.80		107	59⅝	59¼	59⅝	— ⅛
4⅞	3⅛	Atlas Corp	15	1189	5	4¾	4⅞	
11½	7¼	ATO Inc .24	6	52	10⅛	10	10⅛	— ⅛
65¾	54	AutData .40	30	19	62½	62¼	62¼	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Autmind .20	6	18	6	5⅞	5⅞	
11⅝	4½	Avco Corp	4	147	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
1⅞	9-16	Avco Cp wt		6	1⅞	1⅛	1⅞	
30½	18⅞	AvcoCp pf		17	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
29⅝	23⅝	AveryPd .30	51	96	26⅛	26	25½	— ⅛
13⅛	7¾	Avis Inc	8	39	11	10¾	10⅞	— ⅛
20½	10⅝	Avnet Inc .50	9	124	19⅞	19½	19¾	+ ⅛
44⅝	32¾	AvonPd 1.60	18	270	42⅞	42⅛	42¾	+ ⅛
		B						
29	18¾	BabckWil 1	8	262	29⅝	28¾	29⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	4½	Bache .40e	7	97	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	
12⅞	8⅝	Bakerln .24	9	69	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞	+ ⅛
54	41	Bakrlntl .42	13	95	46⅛	44⅛	44⅛	— 2¼
10¾	8⅛	BaldDH .60	6	3	10⅞	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
25¼	16¼	Ball Cp .70	7	15	23⅜	22⅞	22⅞	— 1⅝
17½	11¾	BallyMf .02e	11	88	15⅝	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	22⅛	BaltGE 2.08	8	158	23⅛	22⅞	23	
16⅛	12⅞	BanCa 1.15e	15	19	14⅞	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
32⅞	24⅞	Bandag .05e	18	70	25⅞	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
8¼	4⅞	Bangr Punt	4	18	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
18¼	12⅞	BangP pf 2		1	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
12⅞	9	BanP pf.25		1	12	12	12	+ ⅛
33	28⅛	BkofNY 2.20	6	27	32¾	32⅛	32¼	+ ⅛
16⅝	11½	Bk of Va .88	6	12	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
35⅝	28⅞	BankTr 3	6	75	35⅛	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
27⅞	25⅝	BnkT pf2.50		204	27½	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
30⅝	26½	BarbOil 1.60		6	28⅝	28½	28½	— ⅛
18	13½	BardCR .22	15	39	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
17¾	7⅞	Basicinc .60	6	16	11½	11	11	— ⅛
25⅞	23¼	BatesMf .80	6	4	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
39¼	29	BauschL .60	14	129	39⅛	38⅛	39⅛	+ ⅛
45⅝	38	BextLab .21	29	433	41½	40⅞	41¼	+ ⅛
28⅝	17⅞	BaySlG 1.88	5	6	19⅝	19¼	19⅜	— ⅛
28	17	Bearing .40	12	57	26	26	26	— ¾
25⅞	21½	BeatFds .76	13	285	23	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
28⅛	22⅞	Beckmn .28	18	9	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
42⅞	35⅛	BectDick .50	19	146	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	14	BeechA .75b	8	43	20⅛	20	20⅛	— ¼
17⅞	13⅞	Beker .28	4	58	15½	15	15⅛	
19⅝	13⅛	BelcoP .60e	6	76	17⅛	16⅝	17	— ⅜
11¼	7	BeldHe .30b	11	33	11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅛
25½	15	Bell How .84		36	24⅞	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	13⅛	BemisCo 1b	13	5	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅛
61¾	44	Bendix 2.28	11	108	57⅝	57⅛	57⅛	+ ⅛
23⅞	17⅝	BenfiCp 1.25	7	64	22⅞	22½	22⅞	+ ⅛
52½	45	Benef pf4.50		z40	50½	50½	50½	
4⅛	2⅛	BenfStd Mtg		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Benquet B	7	20	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅝	2⅛	Berkey Pho		35	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
34⅞	15⅞	Best Prod	16	315	37	35⅛	36⅛	+ 2
48	33	BethStl 2	8	377	43⅞	43	43⅛	— ⅛
81	58	BigThr .52b	22	11	72⅞	72¼	72¼	
25⅝	27⅛	BlackDr .40	29	149	24¼	23⅝	24⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	5	BlairJhn .32	10	48	10⅝	10⅝	10⅛	+ ⅛
17¼	12⅛	BlissLau 1b	8	3	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
20⅛	15⅝	BlockHR .80	11	58	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
48½	37⅝	BlueBell 1	9	210	44⅝	44⅛	44¼	— ⅛
6⅞	2⅛	Bobbie Brks		56	5⅝	5⅛	5½	— ⅛
29⅛	24⅝	Boeing 1	8	146	27⅛	27⅛	27¼	— ⅛
38⅛	23½	BoiseCas .65	13	135	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞	
29⅞	26	Borden 1.38	10	182	29¾	29⅛	29¼	— ⅛
29⅛	19⅛	BorWar 1.35	12	133	29⅝	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Bormans	8	89	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
24⅞	22⅛	BosEd 2.44	10	28	24⅝	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
91½	81½	BosE pf8.88		z10	87½	87½	87½	
12	10⅝	BosE pf1.17		5	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	8⅝	Braniff .20	12	139	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	15⅛	BraunCF .50	6	7	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
55⅞	44⅝	BriggsS 1.60	19	49	55	54⅝	54⅝	— ⅜
79	66⅛	BristMy 1.80	17	x79	74½	73⅝	73⅝	— ⅛
49⅛	43⅛	BristM pf 2		5	45	45⅛	45	
12½	7	BritPet .35e	18	x110	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
35⅝	25⅝	BrkwGl 1.70	8	5	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	16⅛	BklyUG 1.72	8	46	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
13⅝	11⅞	BrownCo .30	5	4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
26	18⅝	BwnGp 1.20	11	12	25¼	25½	25⅛	
8⅝	5⅝	BwnShrp .20		1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	5⅞	BrwnFer .20	21	135	8⅝	8	8	— ⅛
16½	11	Brunswk .44	16	116	15¾	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
4	2⅛	BT Mtg .30e		9	3	3	3	— ⅛
27⅛	8	BucyEr .56	17	95	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	9⅞	BuddCo .80	9	15	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
6	5	BudCa pf.60		2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
6⅛	4⅛	Budeind .24t	4	1	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
26⅛	20½	BuffFo 1.20a	7	3	24¼	24½	24½	— ⅛
8¼	6	Bulova .05p		8	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	— ⅛
21⅝	19⅝	BunkHil 1.86		1	20	20	20	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅞	Bunk Ramo		21	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
34	27⅛	Burllnd 1.20	15	70	29	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅜
40⅛	31⅞	BurlNo .30e	9	75	36⅞	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	6½	BurlNo pf.55		3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
29⅛	24½	Burndy .88	13	203	27½	27½	27½	— ⅛
108	83⅛	Burrghs .68	26	97	103⅝	102⅞	103⅛	— ⅜
		C						
4½	3	CabCab For		5	2⅝	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
27⅝	18⅞	Cabot Cp .92		3	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	
5⅛	2⅛	Cadence Ind		17	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Caesars Wrl	7	13	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
6⅞	3	Cal Finanl	9	26	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
17½	15¼	CalP Ut 1.52	9	4	16	16	16	+ ⅛
15⅝	10½	Callahn .60r	18	21	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
3⅛	1⅛	Camrn Brn		18	2⅛	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
27½	18⅛	CampRL .60	16	75	23½	22⅝	22⅝	— 1
35⅞	31½	CamSp 1.36	11	73	34⅛	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	13	CdnPac .86e	7	47	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
12⅛	10⅞	CanalR 1.10	9	2	11	11		
52⅝	42¼	CapCitls .20	5	8	49⅛	48⅝	48⅝	
24⅛	20	CapHold .40	11	45	20¼	20	20	
3	1⅞	Capit Mtg		19	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
65⅞	48½	Carbor 1.70	9	39	64	63⅞	63⅞	+ ⅛
4⅛	2½	Carline OKc		10	3	3⅜	3⅜	
7	5⅛	CaroFrg .20	7	6	6	6	6	— ⅛
21⅝	19⅝	CaroPw 1.60	8	350	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛	
29⅛	26⅛	CarP pf2.67		5	28¼	28½	28½	+ ⅛
33⅞	21½	CarTec 1.60	8	12	33	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
18½	11¼	CarrCp .52	47	870	18⅛	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
25¼	22	CartHaw .90	14	129	24¾	24½	24½	— ⅛
42¼	38	CartHw pf 2		22	41⅜	41¼	41⅜	— ⅛
8⅝	6½	CartWall .40	16	25	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
11	8⅝	CascNGs .92	5	17	9⅛	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
17⅛	15¼	CastlCk .80b	7	21	16½	16⅛	16½	
91½	69⅛	CaterpTra 2	12	612	82⅞	80⅛	80⅛	— 2
58	46⅛	CBS 1.66	12	50	53⅛	52⅞	52⅞	— ½
2⅛	1⅛	CCI Corp		13	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
19⅝	15¼	Ceco Cp 1.15	7	1	17	17	17	— ⅛
58	42⅝	Celanse 2.80	16	198	52	51⅝	51¾	— ¼
52	46½	Celn pfA4.50			49	49	49	+ ⅛
14	7⅝	Centex .12	29	34	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
19	17½	CenHud 1.72	7	14	18⅞	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	16	CenIlLt 1.60	10	22	16¼	16½	16½	— ⅛
22⅞	18⅝	CenLaE 1.28	8	22	20⅝	20½	20½	
15⅝	14	CeMPw 1.34	8	11	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
18½	14¼	CenSoW 1.20	9	222	15⅝	15¼	15½	
23⅝	19¼	CenTel 1.36	9	157	21¾	20¾	21	— ⅛
34⅝	19⅝	CenDat .10e	16	52	28¼	27⅝	28⅛	+ ⅛
21⅞	15	Cert-teed .65	16	151	22	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
27⅝	21½	CessnaAir 1	11	42	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	
28½	18	Champint 1	14	227	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
62	55	Chml pf5.50		z10	60	60	60	
28⅝	18⅞	Chml pf1.20		33	25⅞	25½	25⅞	+ ⅛
13⅞	11⅝	ChamSp .64	10	176	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅞	CharlCo .06e	3	54	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
25⅞	21⅝	Chartr NY 2	5	47	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
32¼	26⅝	ChaseM 2.20	6	180	30⅝	30	30⅛	— ⅛
4	2⅛	ChaseT 83e		30	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
11	7⅝	Chelsea .40	12	14	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
52	31⅞	Chemtn 1.40	5	852	46½	41⅛	42½	— 4½
37½	30⅛	ChmNY 2.88	5	101	37	36⅝	36⅞	+ ⅛
50¼	36	ChesVa 1.90	9	4	48⅛	48	48	+ ⅛
64⅞	56	Chesbg 1.52	21	58	60⅞	60	60⅛	+ ⅞
40	34⅝	Chessie 2.10	8	73	37⅞	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅛
32¼	16¾	ChiEall .65a	10	4	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	
8¼	4⅛	ChiMilw Cp		14	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	8⅛	Chi Milw pf		5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
35⅝	25⅝	ChiPneuT 2	10	107	34½	33⅝	33⅞	— ⅛
3⅛	2⅛	ChkFull .19t		36	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	5	Chris Craft		527	9⅛	8¼	8⅝	— 1
20⅛	12¼	ChCft cvpf		15	21	19⅝	20	— ¼
10½	8	ChrsCft pf 1		1	10	10	10	
14⅛	9⅛	Chromal .70	7	x27	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
67	53	Chroma pf 5		x1	67	67	67	+ 1¼
21⅛	10⅝	Chrysler		395	19⅛	18⅞	19	— ⅛
9-16	7-32	Chrysler wt		164	7-32	13-64	13-64	—1-64
4⅛	2⅜	CI Rlt Inv		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
20¼	17⅛	CinnGE 1.64	10	188	18⅝	18¼	18⅛	
101¼	99⅝	CinG pf9.52		z100	101¼	100⅝	100⅝	
105	98	CinG pf9.28		z70	99	99	99	— 1
32	18⅝	CinMila 1.40	14	14	31⅞	31⅝	31⅞	
34⅛	28⅝	CIT Fin 2.20	8	76	32¼	32	32	
36⅞	27⅛	Citicorp .96	12	828	35	34½	34⅝	— ⅛
46¼	38⅝	CitiesSv 2.40	9	84	44⅝	44	44	— ⅛
5	1⅜	CitzSR 1.17e		36	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	7	Citylnvst .66	13	x82	10⅝	10⅛	10¼	
15-16	⅛	City Inv wt		36	11-16	⅛	11-16	
22	16½	Cityln pf B2		x16	21⅛	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
10⅛	10	Cityln pf1.10		9	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
42½	25⅛	ClarkE 1.40	12	92	40⅞	39⅞	40⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	9	ClarkOil .50	15	21	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
63⅝	47	ClvClif 1.50	12	21	62½	62⅛	62⅛	— ⅛
30	26½	ClvElll 2.36	9	49	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
86	77½	ClElll pf7.40		z500	83	82¾	83	— ⅛
14⅞	11⅝	CloroxCo .32	13	653	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
11⅞	7⅛	CluetPea .40	9	192	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	8	CMIInv Cp		161	15½	15	15½	+ ⅛
8¼	5⅝	CNA Finl	13	55	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
14	11⅛	CNA pfA1.10		28	13⅝	13¼	13⅛	+ ⅛
12½	11	CNA I 1.08a		10	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
1⅞	¾	CNA Larw		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7	4⅞	CNA pf1.16k		3	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
14⅞	7¼	CoastSt Gas	4	196	11½	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
24⅝	18½	CstSG pf1.83		16	22	21⅞	22	— ⅛
19¼	13⅞	CstSG pf1.19		3	17¼	17	17	
95¼	82	CocaCol 2.45	22	136	88½	87¼	88¼	+ ⅛
9⅝	7¼	CocaBtlg .40	24	172	8	7⅝	8	
16⅝	8⅛	ColdwBk .40	14	12	16½	16¼	16½	
6⅞	3⅝	Coleco Ind	525	28	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
31¼	25⅝	ColgPal .76	16	240	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
19⅛	11⅛	CollinAik .56	17	67	14⅜	14	14	
8½	4⅛	Collins Fd	11	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
36⅝	20	ColPenn .50	9	42	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
25	20⅝	ColonlSt 1.45	7	40	24⅛	23⅞	24	
48⅛	36⅛	CoitInd 2	6	92	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	
67	47½	Colt pf4.25		5	64	63½	63⅝	— ⅛
25¾	16⅛	Colt pf1.60		8	25½	25	25½	+ ⅛
26⅞	22⅞	ColGas 2.14	8	89	24½	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
59⅞	55½	ColGs pf5.62		4	57⅞	57⅛	57⅞	
58⅛	54⅝	ColGs pf5.48		11	57	57	57	+ ⅛
7⅞	5¼	Colum Pict	4	83	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
25¼	21⅞	ColSOh 2.04	6	28	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Colwel Mtg		9	2½	2½	2½	
18¼	12⅝	Combd Com	10	40	16⅛	16⅛	16	
41½	32⅝	CombE 1.90	10	193	40⅞	39⅞	40⅛	+ ⅛
32	28	CömwE 2.40	10	120	30	29½	29⅞	+ ⅛
31⅞	29⅛	ComE pf2.87		4	29⅝	29½	29⅛	— ⅛
27	25⅛	ComE pf2.37		9	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
23¼	21¼	ComwE pf 2		11	22⅛	22	22	
22⅜	20¼	ComE pf1.90		4	21⅛	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	19	ComE pf1.42		20	20	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
11⅛	8⅝	ComwO .22t		107	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
38⅛	18⅝	Compugrp	9	28	31⅞	30⅛	31¼	+ ⅛
8	4	Comput Scl	15	51	7	6⅞	6⅞	
31⅝	23⅞	Comsat 1	6	95	28⅝	27⅞	28⅛	+ ⅛
18	8⅛	ConAgr .12r	3	19	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
56⅞	37⅛	ConeMil 1.60	7	33	54⅛	53⅝	53⅞	+ ⅛
19⅛	12⅞	Congolm .50	13	79	16⅝	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
25	20	Conrac .70	9	78	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
18	15	ConEd 1.30e	4	275	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	
65⅝	55⅞	ConEd pf 6		1	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	+ ⅛
51¼	44	ConEd pf 5		6	51	50⅞	50⅞	+ ⅛
47½	39⅞	CnE pfC4.65		z20	45½	45½	45½	
29⅝	19⅝	ConFds 1.35	43	75	20⅝	20	20	— ⅛
62	56½	ConE pf4.50		1	59½	59½	59½	+ ⅛
25¼	18⅞	ConFrgt .70	15	42	23½	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
29	24½	ConNGs 2.24	7	37	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
21⅝	19	ConsuPow 2	8	96	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛	+ ⅛
78	66	CnPw pf7.76		z80	76	76	76	+ ⅛
78	66½	CnPw pf7.72		z20	75	75	75	
75	63⅞	CnPw pf7.45		z2130	72½	71⅞	71⅞	— ⅛
85	75⅛	ConPow pf 6		2	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	+ ⅛
68⅝	60⅞	CnPw pf5.50		2	64	64	64	+ ⅛
9⅛	5½	Cont Air Lin		213	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	26⅝	ConCan 1.80	9	2225	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
8	5	ConCöd .50		18	7½	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
13¼	11¼	CtCop pf1.25		z30	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
59⅝	48⅝	ContlCo 2.80	15	42	49⅞	49⅛	49⅞	+ ⅛
49⅛	35⅝	ContlCo 2.75	7	34	48⅞	48⅝	48⅝	— ⅛
13⅞	9⅝	ContllP 1.28	17	4	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	
78⅞	59⅝	ContOil 2	11	201	67⅝	67⅛	68⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	12¼	ContTele 1	11	148	13⅝	13¼	13⅛	—
26⅝	17⅞	Control Dat.	11	157	25⅞	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
48	40¼	CnDt pf4.50		z20	45	44⅝	44⅝	— ⅛
6	2½	CookUn .20t	38	39	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
30⅞	22⅝	CooperInd n	11	198	32	32	32⅝	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅞	Cooper Lab	21	30	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
15	8⅛	CoopTR .60	6	10	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	10⅛	Copelnd .60	12	12	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
25⅝	17⅛	CopoRg .50e		25	24½	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
51⅛	36⅛	Copew 2.40b	7	15	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	
2⅝	1⅛	Cordura Cp		6	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
65	43⅝	CornG 1.12e	37	169	64⅝	64⅛	64⅛	
4	1⅛	Cousins Mtg		8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
10	6⅛	CowlesC .44	13	10	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
36½	28⅝	CorBdct .45	14	7	36⅛	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
48½	42⅛	CPC Int 2.30	9	112	44⅛	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅛
72¾	47⅛	Crane 2.40	5	35	69⅛	68	68	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	CreBR	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
26⅛	21⅛	Crockr 1.66	7	46	25⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
42¾	35⅛	CrockN pf3		2	41⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15½	10⅛	Crompk	11	5	14⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
26	18⅝	CrouseH	10	47	24⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
39	[illegible]	CrouHi pf2.25		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
22⅛	18⅞	Crown Cork	8	70	20⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
49	35⅝	CrwZel 1.80	15	199	46	45⅞	45⅞	[illegible]
56¼	53	Crn pf4.20		z40	55¼	55¼	55¼	[illegible]
26⅛	[illegible]	CTS Cp .60	14	59	24¼	24	24⅛	[illegible]
10¼	7⅛	Cullinan .40	9	37	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	[illegible]
33⅜	19⅝	CummEng 1		9	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛	[illegible]
100⅛	79	Cum pf7.50		z200	95	94	94	[illegible]
9⅛	6⅛	CunnDrg .25	10	32	9	9	9	
12	11	CurrInc 1.08		27	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
15⅞	10	CurtisWr .40	8	111	13⅝	12⅝	13	
27⅛	22⅛	CurtisWrA 2		1	25	25	25	—
40¼	36⅛	CutlerH 1.20	10	18	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	[illegible]
23⅞	15⅛	CyclopsCp 2		5	22⅛	22	22	—
30⅞	21½	Cyprus 1.20	11	58	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞	[illegible]
		D						
11⅝	8⅝	Damon .8		182	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	[illegible]
11¼	7	DanRiv .10t		105	11⅛	10⅞	11	[illegible]
24½	20⅛	DanaCp .76	10	300	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
41	29⅛	DartInd .64b	11	58	37⅝	37	37	—
41½	32⅛	DartInd pf 2		12	40⅛	39⅞	40	+
55	37⅞	Data Genl	32	126	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	+
17¼	10⅛	Dayco .68	6	3	17	16⅝	16⅝	—
35½	26⅝	DaytHud .84	14	63	34⅛	33½	33⅝	+
19⅝	17⅝	DaytPL 1.64	8	97	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
117¼	111⅛	DPL pf 12.50		z10	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	+
21⅝	16	DeanW .32a	5	65	17⅝	17	17	—
70⅛	51⅛	Deere 1.60	10	172	64⅛	63⅝	63⅝	—
13⅝	12⅛	DelmaP 1.20	9	275	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+
26⅛	22⅛	DelMon 1.40	8	45	24⅛	24	24⅛	
44¼	27	DeltaAir .40	23	140	43⅞	43⅛	43⅛	—
5	3⅛	Deltec Intl	27	1	4	4	4	
7⅛	3	Deltona Crp		7	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+
21⅝	19⅛	DennMfg 1	9	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	—
25⅛	20⅛	Dennys .32a	14	109	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛	+
34⅝	27⅝	Dentsply .30	16	31	31⅛	30⅝	30⅞	—
23⅛	15⅛	Deseret .25	16	162	23	22⅝	22⅞	+
11⅛	5⅛	DeSoto .20	20	21	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+
15⅝	12⅝	DetEdis 1.45	9	298	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+
93	82¼	Det E pf9.32		z60	89	89	89	
75¼	66	Det E pf7.68		z1000	75⅛	75¼	75⅛	+
75	66	Det E pf7.45		z40	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	+
27⅛	25	Det E pf2.75		5	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
27⅛	25	DeE pf2.75		7	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
20	12⅝	Dexter .44	12	21	17⅝	17	17	
13⅞	9	Dial Finl .80	7	4	11⅞	11½	11½	—
42⅛	25⅝	Diamlnt	5	17	40⅛	39⅞	39⅞	—
22¼	17½	DiamM 1.22f	4	3	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	—
76⅝	53⅛	DiamSh 1.80	10	63	68⅛	67⅛	68⅛	—
87½	60⅛	Dia Sh pfC 2		6	78	78	78	
34⅛	24⅛	Dia pf Dl.80		7	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	—
11⅛	8	DickAB .40	17	10	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	—
10⅛	8¼	Dictaphn .60	13	33	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	—
15	10⅛	Diebold .48	10	17	12⅝	13⅛	13⅛	
6⅛	4⅛	DiGiorgio	61	19	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	—
178⅛	135½	Digital Eqpt	37	168	173⅛	172⅛	173⅛	—
11½	7⅛	Dillingm .48	7	34	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—
26⅛	22⅛	Dillgm pf 2		1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+
37½	30	DillonCo .96	15	11	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	—
63	50⅛	Disney .12b	28	295	61	60⅛	60⅛	—

(Continued on Page 10.)

Tokyo Exchange

March 29, 1976

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	330	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	148
Canon	386	Mitsubi Corp.	441
Dai Nip. Print.	480	Mitsui Co.	419
Fuji Bank	328	Mitsukoshi	464
Fuji Photo	515	Nippon Elec.	209
Hitachi	204	Sharp	375
Honda Motor	725	Shiseido	1,080
C. Itoh	325	Sony Corp.	2,860
Japan Air L.	1,800	Sumitomo Bank	333
Kansai El. Pwr.	716	Taisho Marine	275
Kao Soap	480	Takeda	212
Kirin Brewery	366	Teijin	163
Komatsu	365	Tokio Marine	557
Kubota	345	Toray	158
Matsu Ind.	637	Toyota	694
Matsu E. Wks.	614		

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

	Bid	Ask
Air France 9½-83	102	104
Ashland 8-87	95	96
Aust.L.D. 10½-81	104½	105½
Aust.R.D. 9¼-88	101½	102½
Aust-Swiss 8-87	93	94
BFCE 9-83	102⅝	103⅝
BFCE 8¾-83	99¾	100¼
B.N.P. 9½-81	103½	104½
Borregaard 8¾-83	96	97
British Gas 9-81	99¾	100¼
Broken Hill 10-90	103¾	104¾
Broken Hill 9¾-81	103½	104½
Carrier 8-87	93	94
CNE 9¼-85	101¾	102¼
CN Rhone 10-80/8	104	105
Cons Food 7½-87	91½	92½
Conoco 8-86	99¼	100¼
Cont Tel 8¼-86	98	99
Copen Count 7¾-87	86½	87½
Copen Tel 8½-86	98	99
Cur Ham 8-87	95¼	96¼
Dana 8-87	95	96
Denmark 9-82	105	106½
Denmark 7¾-90	88	89
Dow Corn 8¾-86	103½	104½
Dupont 7⅞-78	101	102
ECS 8¾-81	101	102
ECS 9¼-86	100½	101½
EIB 9½-85	102	103
EIB 9⅝-83	102¾	103¾
Ericsson 9¼-83	103¼	105¼
Esso 7½-78	101½	102½
Esso 8-86 Nov	101	102
Eurofima 8½-83	99½	100½
First Chic 7-80	97	98
Gen Mills 8-86	99½	100½
Gen Mot 8¾-86	104	105
Gould 9¾-83	102½	103½
Haas 8¾-86	101½	102½
I.D.B.J. 9½-82	101½	102½
Intl Util 8¼-82	98¾	99¾
Kimberley 8¼-86	102½	103½
Michelin 9¼-86	100¼	101¼
Michelin 7½-88	87½	88½
Miles 9¼-80	102½	103½
Modo 9½-83	98¾	99¾
Montreal 9¾-87	103	104
Montreal 9½-83	99¾	100¼
Motorola 8-87	96½	97½
New Brunsw. 9-83	100½	101½
N.Zealand 9½-82	102½	103½
NrgKomBk 7½-87	91	92
Norsk Hyd 9¾-85	102½	103½
NorthAMR 7¾-79	99¾	100¾
Norway 9-80	103⅝	104⅝
Norway 8½-87	101	102
Ontario Hy 8¾-86	102	103
Oslo 9-88	99½	100½
Otis-Elev 8¾-85	102	103
Owens Corn 9-86	102½	103½
Pac.Light 9½-87	101	102
Pac.Light 8-88	95¼	96¼
Pennwlt 8-87	95¾	96¾
Prov. Quebec 9-83	99½	100½
Queb.Prov. 7½-88	90½	91½
Ralston 7½-87	96	97
Richardson 8¾-85	101¾	102¾
S.A.S. 8-85	92¼	93¼
Scanraff 8¾-89	98½	99½
Scott 8¾-84	101¼	102¼
Seagram 9-83	101⅝	102⅝
SFE 9-83	99¾	100¾
Shell 8-86	99¾	100¾
Shell 7½-87	96¾	97¾
Skandin 10¼-87	105½	106½
SNCF 9½-81	101¾	102¾
St. Ind. 8½-80	102⅝	103⅝
St. Ind. 8½-85	101¾	102¾
S-Handels 9¼-86	99	100
Sybron 8-87	95½	96½
Tenneco 7½-79	99½	100½
Tenneco 7¾-87	92	93
Textron 7½-87	91¾	92¾
Transocean 8-86	99	100
Transocean 7½-87	95¾	94¾
Union Oil 7-79	98½	100½
Union Oil 7½-87	96¾	97¾
Utah 8-87	95¾	96¾
Volvo 9½-85	101	102

Convertible Bonds

	Bid	Ask
Amexco 4¼-87	78	80
Ashland 5-88	84	86
Beatrice 6¾-91	107½	109½
Beatrice 4½-92	94	96
Borden 6¾-91	105½	107½
Borden 5-92	94½	96½
Broadla.e 4¾-87	77½	79½
Carnation 4-88	82	84
Chevron 5-88	107¾	109¾
Chrysler 4¾-88	65	67
Chrysler 5-88	68½	70½
Cont Tel 5¾-88	82	84
Comm In 6¼-88	87½	89½
Dart Ind 4¾-88	87½	89½
EastKodak 4½-88	123½	125½
Econ Lab 4¾-87	80	82
Firestone 5-88	94½	96½
Ford 6-86	98½	100½
Ford 5-88	86½	88½
Gen Elec 4¼-87	85	87
Gen Food 4½-87	93½	95½
Gillette 4⅜-87	85	87
Gillette 4¾-87	82½	84½
Gould 5-87	89	91
Gulf West 5-88	101	103
HoneyWell 6-86	82	84
I.S.E. 4¾-89	79½	81½
ITT 4½-87	78	80
Komatsu 7½-90	102	103½
Matsushita 6¼-90	109½	111½
Mitsui 7¼-90	100	102
McDerm. 4¾-87	130	132
Morgan JP 4½-87	118	120
Nabisco 5¼-88	90	92
Owens.Ill 4½-87	100	102
Penney JC 4½-87	87½	89½
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	105	107
R.C.A. 5-87	86	88
Revlon 4¾-83	113	115
Revlon 4¾-87	102½	104½
Sperry 4¼-88	98½	100½
Squibb Intl 4¾-87	81	83
Texaco 4½-88	77½	79½
UnCarb 4¾-82	126½	128½
WarnLam 4½-87	91½	94½
WarnLam 4¾-88	84	86
Xerox 5-88	75	77

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966—100)

	Med.	Long	Conv
Yesterday	100.22	91.05	107.86
Previous	100.30	91.04	107.42

Market Summaries

March 29, 1976

NYSE Most Active

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Texaco Inc	174,600	26¾	[illegible]
Sony Corp	158,200	9¼	[illegible]
Woolworth	145,400	25⅛	[illegible]
Southern Co	145,500	14⅞	[illegible]
Atlas Corp	144,600	4⅞	[illegible]
Alexandrs	141,008	7⅞	[illegible]
GfAltPac	136,100	14⅛	[illegible]
Litton Ind	124,980	15⅞	[illegible]
Gen Motors	124,603	68⅝	[illegible]
ASA Ltd	119,703	24½	[illegible]
Anaconda	119,508	26	[illegible]
FedNat Mtg	116,700	16	[illegible]
StdOil Cal	112,300	34⅝	[illegible]
Chemetn	112,000	41¼	[illegible]
Am TelaTel	107,400	56⅝	[illegible]

	Today	Prev.
Volume (in millions)	16.10	18.[illegible]
Advances	534	76[illegible]
Declines	883	63[illegible]
Unchanged	431	45[illegible]
Total issues	1848	185[illegible]
New 1976 highs	54	7[illegible]
New 1976 lows	9	[illegible]

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
30 Ind	1003.62	1007.40	993.78	997.40	— 6.[illegible]
20 Trn	209.30	210.60	208.04	208.87	— 0.7[illegible]
15 Util	87.55	88.03	86.72	87.46	+ 0.1[illegible]
65 Stk	305.28	306.69	302.68	303.92	— 1.3[illegible]

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	116.37	114.84	115.27	—0.5
15 Railroads	45.70	45.18	45.35	—0.[illegible]
60 Utilities	46.20	45.53	45.90	—0.[illegible]
500 Stocks	103.36	101.99	102.41	—0.6

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	59.89	54.64	54.64	[illegible]
Industrials	61.37	61.07	61.07	[illegible]
Transportation	39.37	39.26	39.26	[illegible]
Utilities	35.60	35.41	35.65	—0.[illegible]
Finance	53.50	53.34	53.34	—0.2

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares: Buy	Sales	Short*
Mar 26	137,012	359,012	1,17[illegible]
Mar 25	160,884	430,822	2,06[illegible]
Mar 24	219,939	539,764	1,85[illegible]
Mar 23	142,820	425,305	1,17[illegible]
Mar 22	151,476	406,943	2,38[illegible]
Mar 19	138,671	347,448	1,64[illegible]

*These totals are included in the sales figures

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	N.C.
HoustOI Ms	102,300	43⅞	+3¼
Kewanee In	102,000	26⅞	+ [illegible]
Intl Bnknot	101,100	2	
UnBrand wt	57,600	1⅛	— [illegible]
Brascan A	47,100	13½	— [illegible]
Aegis Corp	47,300	1⅞	+ [illegible]
Instrum Sys	45,700	1½	
AtlasCp wt	40,600	2½	— [illegible]
Circle K Cp	34,000	6⅛	+ [illegible]
Champ Hb	30,400	5⅞	

Approx total stock sales 2,480,00[illegible]
Stock sales year ago 2,112,43[illegible]

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
104.98	104.53	104.89	—.14

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1976 High	1976 Low
Amsterdam	102.28	102.30	105.60	97.[illegible]
Brussels	120.18	120.81	133.02	12[illegible]
Frankfurt	157.78	157.00	150.66	150.[illegible]
London 30	408.40	410.40	417.40	3[illegible]
London 500	178.37	177.13	179.18	161.[illegible]
Milan	78.36	78.32	91.17	73.[illegible]
Paris	108.50	108.20	112.10	100.[illegible]
Sydney	462.91	464.22	472.91	444.[illegible]
Tokyo (n)	328.29	340.42	344.51	326.[illegible]
Tokyo (o)	4534.70	4578.10	4684.25	4495.[illegible]
Zurich	298.40	298.20	304.00	294.[illegible]

(n) New. (o) Old.

European Gold Markets

March 29, 1976

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	131.10	130.30	—1[illegible]
Zurich	131.425	129.875	—[illegible]
Paris (12.5 kilo)	129.84	129.41	—0.[illegible]

U.S. dollars per ounce.

All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE

$300,000,000

Southwestern Bell Telephone Company

Forty Year 8½% Debentures, due March 15, 2016

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PROMISSORY NOTES	12 MONTHS TO 24 MONTHS	MONTHLY	10.00%	$ 10,000.00**
			11.00%	$ 1,000,000.00**
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT	6 MONTHS	MONTHLY	9.75%	$ 100,000.00** TO LESS THAN ONE MILLION
			10.75%	ONE MILLION OR MORE**
	3 MONTHS	AT MATURITY	8.50%	$ 100,000.00** TO LESS THAN ONE MILLION
			10.00%	ONE MILLION OR MORE**
	1 MONTH	AT MATURITY	8%	$ 100,000.00 OR MORE
FINANCIAL BONDS	ON DEMAND	QUARTERLY	7.80%	$ 1,000.00** AND MULTIPLES THEREOF
MORTGAGE BONDS	ON DEMAND	MONTHLY	7.30%	$ 100.00** AND MULTIPLES THEREOF
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6¾% Convertible Debentures due 1991

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to Holders of the above-mentioned Debentures that:

1. By resolution of the Board of Directors adopted on March 11, 1976, Kubota, Ltd. (the "Company") intends to make a free distribution of shares of its Common Stock at the rate of one (1) new share of Common Stock of the Company for each ten (10) shares of Common Stock held. This free distribution is to become effective April 16, 1976, Japan Time (corresponding to April 15, 1976 in New York City) to its shareholders of record on April 15, 1976, Japan Time (corresponding to April 14, 1976 in New York City).
2. The current conversion price of the Company's 6¾% Convertible Debentures due 1991 is 359 Japanese Yen per share.
3. After giving effect to the free distribution of new shares referred to above the adjusted conversion price shall be 326.40 Japanese Yen per share.
4. The adjusted conversion price will become effective immediately after April 16, 1976, Japan Time (corresponding to April 14, 1976 in New York City).

KUBOTA, LTD.

March 30, 1976

مطابقة من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

INTERNATIONAL
BUSINESS **Herald Tribune** FINANCE
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
PARIS, TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1976

...loomy Report on U.K. ...eakens Sterling

...DON, March 29 (AP-DJ). ... pound weakened substan... early today in reaction to ...t by the Cambridge Eco... Group, a group of univer... ...onomists headed by a formo... ...ety director of the British ...ry, that either import con... ...s a large-scale devaluation ...ing is needed if unemploy... ...t to be held to a tolerable ...r 1980.

...cluding that a large sterling

...oduction Up ...s Per Cent, ...unce Says

...S, March 29 (IHT).—In... ...l output in France rose a ...2.6 per cent in January, ...r December's steep 3.5-per... ...se but confirming that the ...waited economic recovery is ...way.

Finance Ministry r...ted ...that the seasonally-adjust... ...ex, excluding the building ...y, rose to 119.0 on the 1970 ...up from 116.0 in December. ...he past four months, the ...y added, production as ...ed 7 per cent.

...ontrast to the December ...e, whose gain was attributa... ...rise in the production of ...er goods and energy, the ...y upturn was more e...n... ...l, the ministry said. In... ...late industries, which had ...sly kept production low ...rrunning down their in... ...es, are now increasing ...rkput. The gains vary from ...0 per cent in chemicals, ...extiles and cardboard, the ...y noted.

...ce Minister Jean-Pierre ...le said the overall increase ...line with expectations. ...l sectors have already ...—and in some cases sur... ...their best levels of 1974. ...objective," he added, "is ...re that the recovery leads ...ng growth. We must find ...nditions of a balanced ...to contain inflation," he

...government confirmed to... ...Fourcade's report to the ...l Assembly last week that ...er prices last month rose ...cent. Food products were ...er cent and manufactured ...se 0.5 per cent.

...ontrast, the overall index ...per cent in January. ...increases are expected to ...a higher minimum wage. ...djustment is automatic ...rices rise 2 per cent which ...ll have when December's ...cent rise is included. The ...m wage is expected to rise ...francs per hour from 7.89 ...currently.

...government also reported ...er-cent rise in industrial ...le prices in February, up ...a increase of 0.6 per cent ...uary. Wholesale energy ...s again rose 0.2 per cent ...he prices of imported raw ...s gained 2.3 per cent, ...htly from a 2.4-per-cent ...the previous month.

...t Posts Negligible Profit ...107 Million Lire in 1975

...N, March 29 (AP-DJ).— ...Italy's largest privately ...concern, posted a negligi... ...ofit of 107 million lire ...$125,000) last year, up ...7 million lire in 1974. ...company said today it was ...o produce the small 1975 ...only by reducing its set... ...for depreciation to 205.1 ...lire from 226.7 billion the ...efore.

...said it will pay a 100-lira ...nd for 1975, the same as it ...n 1974, by dipping into re... ...built up for this purpose. ...974 dividend was also paid ...reserves.

...ugh the special fund of ...billion lire set up to cover ...d payments in lean years ...e wiped out by the 30 bil... ...re pay-out covering 1975, ...still has 153.01 billion lire ...traordinary" reserves that ...dip into.

...had earlier reported that ...sales totaled 3.75 trillion lire ...year, up 650 billion from

...sales increase came in spite ...drop in the number of vehi... ...produced, to 1.21 million from ...million the year before.

...ftsgesellschaft Net Falls

...ANKFURT, March 29 (AP-...-After-tax profits of the ...gesellschaft group declined ...104 million deutsche marks ...he fiscal year ended last ...30 from 36.918 million DM ...previous year, Karl Gustaf ...n, chairman, said today. ...e group's sales declined to ...billion DM from 8.071 bil... ...DM.

...Ratjen said that it would ...pimistic to assume that this ...s profit will reach the previ... ...year's level. However, sales ...expected to recover. This is ...d on the fact that the pro... ...ng and trade sectors are on ...upward trend and the order ...w for the group as a whole ...has risen 16 per cent so far this fiscal year.

Mr. Ratjen said that losses in the aluminum sector, where Metallgesellschaft is a partner in Leichtmetall-Gesellschaft with Alusuisse, have risen again. He said Metallgesellschaft now plans to sell its 50-per-cent stake in the firm.

Mitsubishi Chemical Net Off

TOKYO, March 29 (Reuters). —After-tax profits at Mitsubishi Chemical fell 56 per cent to 4.28 billion yen (about $142.7 million) in the year to Jan. 31, from 9.65 billion in 1975, the company said today.

Sales rose to 588.8 billion yen from 533.79 billion a year ago.

A dividend of five yen per share was declared, unchanged from last year.

Managing director Yoshiro Fujii said the 10.3-per-cent gain in sales was helped chiefly by good export sales of coke and synthetic textile materials.

He said, however, post-tax profit fell heavily as the company's aluminum refining and petrochemical divisions suffered large losses.

He said sales in the current year will remain steady at around 580 billion yen with net profit estimated at about 6 billion yen.

Company Reports

Federated Dept. Stores

Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	1,224.00	1,046.00
Profits	71.70	53.60
Per Share ...	1.61	1.21
Year		
Revenue	3,712.90	3,289.10
Profits	167.40	119.00
Per Share ...	3.54	2.69

Levi Strauss

First Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	259.10	201.50
Profits	22.10	8.20
Per Share ...	1.99	0.48

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

IBM to Boost Authorized Shares

International Business Machines Corp. has asked stockholders to approve an increase in its authorized shares to 162.5 million from 156.25 million. The additional shares would be available for a new stock-purchase plan for employees that stockholders also will be asked to adopt at the annual meeting April 26. IBM's proxy material also repeats a statement IBM made in January that it would also buy its own stock on the open market for resale to employees. The proxy material does not specify how many shares the company may buy, but a spokesman says directors authorized the purchase of up to the entire 8.5 million shares allotted to the employee purchase plan. The spokesman says the company could not estimate how many shares it may buy in 1976. Besides having additional shares for the new employee plan, IBM says it wants to have shares on hand for "general corporate purposes," but it said it does not have any other present plans for the increased stock.

VW Dividend Unlikely

Volkswagenwerk managing board director Toni Schmuecker says VW is highly unlikely to pay a dividend for 1976. In an interview with the newspaper Die Welt Mr. Schmuecker says that "we must first make good our loss of blood." VW passed its dividend in 1974 following a net loss of 807.4 million deutsche marks after paying 4.5 DM per share in 1973. Industry sources expect the 1975 net loss to be cut to between 250 million and 300 million DM. VW has already reported that it has been working at a profit since August and should return to the black in 1976. Meanwhile, the company announced it is raising prices an average 4.6 per cent on its Audi-NSU and VW cars effective immediately. The increases apply only to the West German market. Adam Opel, General Motors' West German subsidiary, also announced price increases of an average 4.7 per cent for its models.

New Match Half as Hot, Twice as Safe

A new safety match that burns only half as hot as present matches and is self-extinguishing has been developed by Diamond Match Co., which says it is the first technologically significant development in the match business in 65 years. The match, called Stoplite, will burn down to only half the length of the match stick and then self-extinguishes, says president Richard Walters. The low burning temperature and self-extinguishing feature dimmish the danger of fire if a lighted match accidentally falls on fabric, paper or dry grass, and also reduces the danger of severe burns to children. He says the Stoplite will be introduced in book matches first this fall.

Outlook 'Good' at General Dynamics

Even though last year's record operating earnings of $81.1 million included a non-recurring gain of $10.75 million, "there are good prospects" General Dynamics Corp.'s profits in 1976 will reach a new high, says David Lewis, chairman. Sales will exceed last year's $2.16 billion, he predicts. In 1975, the diversified aerospace concern also had an extraordinary credit of $3.4 million. The non-recurring gain reflected the final settlement of claims against the U.S. Navy. "We don't expect any such windfall this year," says Mr. Lewis. Contribution to the favorable outlook, he indicates, will be "continued progress" in the marine operations and improved earnings from production of the F-18 lightweight fighter plane. The company is also expecting "a steady increase in international activities" which would include sales of the F-16 to foreign countries.

Tool Orders Rise 36%; No Major Revival Seen

NEW YORK, March 29 (AP-DJ).—U.S. machine-tool builders received sharply increased orders in February compared to the depressed levels of the month before and a year earlier, but industry executives do not believe it signals a major rebound in the immediate future.

Orders for machine tools, which are used in shaping most metal parts, rose 36 per cent last month to $144.8 million from January and more than doubled the $62.6 million of February 1975, the National Machine Tool Builders' association reported over the weekend. The February total was the highest for any month since the $170.4 million of October 1974.

"We have seen an improvement in orders, but we can't say a whole new trend has set in," says an official of Warner & Swasey Co. "We hope that some of the industries that have been slow in ordering until recently will pick up, but there hasn't been a drastic improvement among them yet."

The February order rise reflects three major programs that all fell in one month, industry executives say. Buick division of General Motors ordered equipment for a V-6 engine line, and Caterpillar Tractor and Chrysler each placed major orders for cutting-type machines.

None of those orders was a gigantic one-time-only spending program, but the grouping of the three major projects in one month distorted February's order figures.

Machine-tool shipments in February dropped 19 per cent from the year-earlier month, reflecting the reduction in backlogs of unfilled orders during the past 18 months. Incoming orders have run well behind shipment since the final months of 1974. The result has been that company backlogs have declined to the point where many machine-tool builders have not had any choice but to lay off employees and curtail production, or at least reduce the work force through attrition.

February shipments totaled $175.1 million, down 19 per cent from the year-earlier month.

Leading Index In U.S. Gains

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP). —The government reported today its index of "leading indicators" —whose movement anticipates economic trends—gained for the fourth straight month in February, but at a slower rate than during the previous month.

The Commerce Department said its composite of a dozen economic statistics climbed 0.8 per cent in February. That compared to a gain of 1.5 per cent in January, which had been the largest increase in six months.

The January figure was revised downward from an original estimate of 2.2 per cent.

The index has been gaining steadily, except for a setback of 0.4 per cent in October. It signals steady economic growth in the months ahead.

The department said the biggest factor in the latest increase was a higher percentage of companies reporting slower deliveries from their suppliers. The percentage reporting slower deliveries climbed from 42 per cent in January to 50 per cent in February. Slower deliveries are taken as a sign of increased demand and quicker economic activity.

In all, eight of the 11 individual indicators available in time for compilation into the February composite showed a gain.

Capital Outlays In Japan to Rise

TOKYO, March 29 (Reuters). —Major Japanese companies plan to increase capital spending on plant and equipment to 7.18 trillion yen (about $24 billion) in the fiscal year starting April 1 from an estimated 6.28 trillion yen this year, a survey by the Long Term Credit Bank of Japan showed today.

The current year estimate represents a decline of 2.6 per cent over last year.

The survey, covering 1,038 major companies, showed that steel firms and electric and gas utilities plan especially large increases in spending.

Some export-oriented firms, including precision machinery, electric machinery and motors, are showing signs of resuming substantial capital expenditures, the survey noted.

Prices Lower, Trading Light On Big Board

Threatened Strikes A Worry to Investors

NEW YORK, March 29 (IHT). —With an eye on the national labor scene, the stock market today backed off moderately in the slowest session since the first week of 1976.

Analysts said many investors appeared to follow a cautious investment policy pending further developments in the threatened strikes by truckers and New York City transit workers at midnight Wednesday.

White House press secretary Ron Nessen declined to comment on whether President Ford would evoke the Taft-Hartley Act, which provides for an 80-day cooling off period, if negotiations between the nation's trucking industry and the Teamsters union collapse.

The Dow Jones industrials average, down 2.75 points at 3 p.m. closed at 997.40, down 6.06.

Declines on the New York Stock Exchange outnumbered advances by more than an 8-to-5 margin.

Turnover totaled 16 million shares, down from 18.51 million shares Friday, and the lightest since 10.30 million shares changed hands on Jan. 2.

Heavily traded Chemetron tumbled 5 3/4 to 41 1/4 after predicting sharply lower first-quarter profits.

Alexander's, also on the active list, lost 5/8 to 7 7/8.

Korpers dropped 2 to 51. It said it is conducting a worldwide investigation of its operations to check for improper payments.

Also lower were Du Pont, down 1 3/8 to 147; General Electric, off 1 to 52 3/4; Kodak, down 1 1/4 to 115; Potlatch, off 2 3/8 to 57 3/8; Phillips Petroleum, down 1 3/8 to 54 5/8, and Caterpillar, off 1 3/4 to 80 7/8.

Stokely-Van Camp, which reported lower earnings, fell 1 1/2 to 23.

Corning Glass, also responding to bullish earnings, rose 1 3/4 to 66. IBM gained 1 1/4 to 260 1/4.

Prices on the Chicago Board Options Exchange declined, with losers topping gainers, 415 to 159. Turnover amounted to 56,492 contracts, down from 69,875 contracts Friday.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange declined in moderate trading. Options also weakened.

The Amex index fell 0.14 to 104.59.

Options volume sagged to 26,939 contracts from 28,446 contracts the previous session.

Wheat led the downward parade, dropping as much as 7 cents, slightly up from about a 9-per-cent loss around midsession.

Commission house selling and rain in the Midwest helped contribute to the loss. Expectations that Brazil and Egypt would tender for wheat this week were not enough to overcome the slump.

Despite Efforts to Find New Energy Sources

Coal, Oil, Gas to Fuel U.S. Needs in 2000

NEW YORK, March 29 (AP-DJ).—Even as researchers work to develop new sources of energy, most analysts agree that coal, oil and natural gas will supply most U.S. energy needs in the year 2000.

Today, nearly 40 per cent of the oil consumed here is imported as crude oil or as refined products. "At anticipated production and consumption rates, we probably will be importing half the oil we consume by the end of the decade," says Howard Blauvelt, chairman of Continental Oil Co.

U.S. petroleum production currently 8.1 million barrels a day, has fallen since 1970, when it peaked at 9.6 million barrels a day. By 1978, U.S. oil output probably will level—at least temporarily—as new supplies flow from Alaska's North Slope. But unless new fields of the magnitude of the North Slope are found, output will fall again. Even if big new fields are found, energy analysts say, the rise in consumption from the nation's modest population growth alone will keep widening the gap between domestic oil supplies and demand.

Coal Output to Double

If the decline of oil and gas creates most of the gap between the supply of energy and demand, the gap is most likely to be filled by an old fuel—coal. The nation is richly endowed with it, holding at least one-fourth of the world's reserves, more than enough to offset any decline in oil and gas output. But coal will not be cheap. Environmental restraints, a shortage of skilled manpower to exploit all the mines that will be needed and enormous capital requirements will make it dear. Even so, output by 2000 is expected at least to double and possibly triple last year's record 640 million tons, and coal may supply more than 25 per cent of total energy demand—as much as, or more than, nuclear power will supply.

TRW, the electronics conglomerate, has done special studies and development work for government agencies in solar energy, geothermal sources, oil-shale potential, coal gasification and large-scale energy storage batteries. Yet John Foster Jr., general manager of TRW's energy systems group, says that "in 2000, we are still going to be using oil, gas and coal and still running nuclear plants."

This is so partly because even any dramatic energy discoveries or breakthroughs will require years to become commercially important.

Nuclear Energy No Panacea

Ten years ago, it seemed easy to predict that a major power source would be nuclear energy. But its costs are escalating, environmentalists are attacking it on a broad front, uranium shortages threaten it, and some people think the world will run out of uranium before it runs out of oil.

Once highly touted "breeder" reactors that would create plutonium for use from their own spent fuel are highly expensive and may never prove economic. There is vociferous and growing opposition to the widespread use of plutonium fuel because of numerous health and safety hazards. Without breeder reactors, some energy researchers say, nuclear power's future is limited.

The future of nuclear fusion is even more speculative, he says. Fusion merges, rather than splits, atoms to produce energy. A decade ago it was hailed as the ultimate energy source, largely because the hydrogen it would use as fuel is so abundant. But no one yet knows how to build a fusion reactor, though it theoretically is possible, or whether it would work.

Solar Power Far Off

An alternative is the burning of hydrogen as a fuel. It already is being extracted from oil and natural gas for certain manufacturing and refining processes. Every molecule of water contains hydrogen, and it can be liberated by an electrical process. It is nonpolluting, releasing only water when burned as a fuel. But processing it is so costly that using it as fuel would require, in effect, retooling the nation's energy system. And energy observers think it will have no important role as a fuel until well after 2000.

One renewable source of energy is available: the sun. Nuclear physicists and environmentalists agree on its promise for supplementing and eventually supplanting fossil fuels. But to supply much power, solar collectors would have to cover vast acreages in the Southwest. And equipping homes with solar devices is extremely costly; the fabrication of solar devices itself requires a great deal of expensive energy. Futurists generally agree that nobody now living will ever live in a solar-powered, cheap-energy utopia.

A variety of other seemingly far-fetched sources may provide an even smaller proportion of U.S. energy. Burning trash, for example, may fuel some generators. The University of Rochester has launched an ambitious industry-financed undertaking to use the laser in the controlled fusion of hydrogen nuclei, an idea that boasts some theoretical superiorities to other fusion proposals. But this program is more than three decades away from producing "clean, virtually limitless power," if it ever does so, laser-fusion experts concede.

Schemes to harness the power of ocean tides and of heat in the ocean and deep within the earth have been designed. Geothermal, or steam, energy already is being produced from relatively shallow wells drilled much like oil wells. Processes are available, though they are costly, to produce oil and gas from the abundant U.S. oil-shale and coal reserves.

Energy, then, may not be so abundant in 2000. It certainly will not be cheap. And so it will be used in lesser amounts than prophets 10 years ago predicted. But the cost, rather than the availability, will constrain its use.

U.S. Dependence on Arabs For Oil Is Rising Sharply

By William D. Smith

NEW YORK, March 29 (NYT).—Although U.S. oil imports have declined slightly since 1973, the percentage of these imports coming from Arab sources has soared, according to a new study released by the Petroleum Industry Research Foundation.

The study indicates that imports as a share of total U.S. oil demand have increased only fractionally in the last three years, from 38.1 per cent of demand in 1973 to 38.3 per cent in 1974 and 38.7 per cent in 1975.

The report says the reason is that imports as well as demand declined in both 1974 and 1975 but that last year demand dropped more rapidly than imports.

Direct Arab oil supplies were equivalent to nearly 10 per cent of total U.S. demand compared with 6 per cent in 1973. If the Arab oil component in the oil products imported from Caribbean refineries is included, U.S. dependency on Arab oil rose to 11 per cent in 1975.

Imports of Arab oil in 1975 rose by 86 per cent over 1974, the study noted. However, the 1974 figures were artificially low because of the embargo, which reduced shipments from Arab sources to almost nothing in the first quarter of that year. Nonetheless, imports of Arab oil rose by 49 per cent over 1973, which was very little affected by the embargo.

The study indicated that 25 per cent of total U.S. oil imports came from Arab sources last year, compared with 16 per cent in 1973. In addition, the Arab share rose throughout 1975, reaching 28 per cent in the last quarter.

Japanese Seek To Float Bonds In Yen Abroad

LONDON, March 29 (Reuters). —Japanese securities houses are informally asking their Finance Ministry for permission to arrange direct placements outside Japan of bonds denominated in yen and issued by international borrowers, banking sources said today.

The request comes at a time of considerable international demand for the yen, set off by the prospects of Japan's economic recovery.

The firmness of the yen this year has heavily increased London dealers' sales of Japanese bonds and shares to oil-exporting countries, the sources said.

Also, the Japanese government now welcomes foreign governments building up the yen component of their reserves, provided the investment is non-speculative. Yen international bonds are free of withholding tax to foreign investors.

GM, Poland to Set Deal on Trucks

LONDON, March 29 (AP-DJ). —General Motors Corp. is about to sign an agreement with Poland for trucks to be made there under GM specifications, a GM spokesman said here today.

Commenting on reports that the truck would be sold in Western Europe as well as Eastern Europe, he said that if the truck was sold in Western Europe it would be done through GM sales units.

GM already buys some vehicle parts from Yugoslavia. The spokesman said the company is also holding preliminary talks with Romania and Bulgaria about possible automotive ventures.

Bundesbank Reserves

FRANKFURT, March 29 (AP-DJ).—Foreign currency reserves of the Bundesbank rose 6.4 billion deutsche marks to 80.8 billion DM in the week ended March 23 as a result of its intervention in the joint European float.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading (2:30 p.m.) March 29

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
		(Continued from Page 8.)						
2¾	1½	Diversfd In		18	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	Diversd Mtg		28	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
17¾	11	DrPepr .36	45	95	15¾	15⅝	15¾+	¼
44½	32½	DomeM .80a	12	149	40	38¾	39⅞—	2
6⅝	2¼	DonLuJ .05e	16	106	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
24¾	20¼	Donnelly .60	11	46	21⅝	21¼	21⅝—	⅞
16⅞	13¾	DorOliv .20e	6	9	16¼	16	16 —	¼
12	6⅝	Dorsey .10a	13	6	11⅛	11	11 —	¼
60	44	Dover 1.40	11	5	58¾	58½	58¾—	¼
114½	91⅞	DowCh 1.60	16	375	106¼	105	105⅝—	⅛
6¾	4⅝	DPF Inc	66	125	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
26	22½	Dravo .95		019	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞—	½
79⅝	62¼	Dresser 1.50	10	114	79¼	78⅞	79 —	⅛
18⅝	16⅝	DrexBd 1.44		6	18	17⅞	17⅞—	⅛
9½	6¼	Dreyfus .40a	7	5	8	8	8	
21⅞	17¼	DukeP 1.50	10	233	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞—	⅛
87	75½	Duke pf7.80		z420	83	81½	83	
87½	76	Duke pf6.75		1	81½	81½	81½—	1
29⅝	26⅝	Duke pf2.69		1	27¾	27¾	27¾	
33¾	27	DunBrad 1	18	134	28⅝	28⅛	28¼	
161¼	125½	duPont 4.25e	27	135	148⅝	147¼	147⅝—	⅝
19⅝	17⅝	DuqLt 1.72	8	70	18¼	18	18⅛+	⅛
84	78	Duqn pf7.20		z540	81¾	80¾	80¾	
30	27¼	DuqL pf2.75		z1840	27¾	27⅝	27¾+	⅛
25	23	Dq 2.1pf2.10		z100	23¾	23¾	23¾—	¾
12	7¼	Dymoln .40	10	2	9¼	9¼	9¼+	¼
		E						
30⅞	21⅛	E Systems 1	9	30	28½	28	28¼+	½
37	25½	EagleP 1.16	9	12	35⅞	35¼	35¼—	⅝
22⅞	18⅝	EascoCp .60	8	9	20⅞	20⅛	20⅛	
8¾	4⅛	EastAir Lin		105	7⅞	7½	7½—	¼
34¾	23½	EastGsF .80	8	43	33½	32⅞	33 —	⅛
16⅝	14⅝	EastUtl 1.50	8	7	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
117⅞	104¾	EasKd 1.56a	31	381	116⅝	115½	116 —	¼
38⅝	29½	Eaton 1.80	13	98	36⅛	35⅝	35¾—	⅝
27½	23⅛	Echlin .48	19	120	26½	26¼	26⅜+	⅛
30	24¾	EckrdJk .36	19	33	28¼	27⅝	27⅝—	⅞
21⅞	16¼	EckdNC .32	12	7	19½	19⅛	19⅛—	¼
17¾	14¼	EG&G .14	14	133	16⅛	15½	16¼+	¾
5⅛	2	Elect Assoc	6	21	4⅛	4	4	
16½	12⅛	EDS .50a	11	7	13	12⅞	12⅞	
3¼	1⅛	El Mem Mg		59	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
33½	15¾	ElginN .10e	14	10	31¾	31¾	31¾	
7⅞	4⅞	Elkxir Ind	25	139	7⅝	7⅛	7¾—	⅛
15¾	11¾	ElPaso 1.10	8	130	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	
44⅛	30⅝	EltraCp 1.74	9	33	43¾	43½	43½+	¼
41½	34	EmerEl .80	21	114	38¼	37½	38¼+	¾
50½	43¼	EmeryAir 1	27	14	43⅝	43⅜	43¼—	⅜
15	8¾	Emeryln .40	21	8	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝—	⅛
28⅝	22⅝	Emhart 1.30	8	50	27⅝	27¼	27⅝—	¼
5⅝	4⅛	EMI Lt .19e	16	42	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
14½	13½	EmpDE 1.28	9	14	13⅞	13¾	13⅞+	⅛
16	12	EmpGas .20	5	1	12	12	12 —	⅛
32	22⅝	EnglhdM 1	8	188	32	31⅜	31⅝—	⅜
8	5⅛	EnnisB .32a	6	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
27¾	22⅛	Enserch 1.60	8	51	23	22¾	22¾—	⅛
28	21½	Entex 1.20	7	31	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛+	⅛
30⅝	17¾	Envirotech	12	28	27⅛	26⅞	27 +	¼
29	21¼	Equifax 2	10	11	28⅝	28¼	28⅝—	¼
11⅜	9¼	Equimrk .88	7	6	10⅝	10½	10⅝+	⅛
33½	29½	EquitGs 2.60	6	5	32½	32	32½+	¼
21⅞	17¾	EqutLf 2.34e	11	75	21⅝	21½	21⅝+	⅛
42	31¾	Esmark 1.52	8	101	41⅞	41⅜	41½—	⅜
10	5⅞	Esterline .32	10	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
49¼	29½	Ethyl 1.40	7	76	44¼	43⅝	43½—	1
63⅝	39¼	Ethyl pf2.40		49	57½	56¾	56⅝—	⅝
9⅛	5	Evans Prod	11	183	8⅝	8½	8½	
19½	14⅛	ExCelO 1.10	7	144	19¾	19⅝	19¾+	⅜
20	18⅞	Exclsr 1.76e		11	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝+	⅛
95½	85⅝	Exxon 5	8	569	93⅛	92⅝	92¾—	⅝
		F						
8⅞	5½	Fabrge .40	13	35	7½	7¼	7⅜+	⅛
9⅛	6⅞	FacetEnt wi		212	9½	8⅞	9½+	¾
53¾	36⅝	FairCam .80	20	66	39¾	39⅛	39⅝+	½
10⅝	6¾	Fairind .30	13	56	9	8¾	8⅞—	¼
17	11¼	FairmtF .68	10	17	16⅝	16¼	16⅝+	¼
13¾	8⅛	Farah Mfg	14	31	11¼	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
9⅞	4	Fedders Cp		627	9¼	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
31¼	22½	FedrlCo 1.60	4	8	31	30¾	31 +	⅜
18	12⅝	FedMogul 1	63	21	17½	17	17⅛+	⅛
16⅞	14½	FedNMt .88	7	776	16¾	16⅜	16½—	¾
36⅞	24	FedPap 1.60	7	11	35½	34¾	34¾—	¾
22⅞	16½	FPap pf1.20		1	21½	21½	21½—	¼
15	10¼	F Signl .60a	7	20	13⅝	13¼	13⅝—	¼
60	49¾	FedDSt 1.36	16	84	58¼	58	58 —	⅝
36	21¾	Ferro 1.10	11	37	34	34	34	
13⅛	8⅛	Fibrebd Cp		26	11½	11¼	11½+	⅛
5	3⅛	FidFin .64e	6	5	4¾	4¼	4¼	
22⅞	15	FieldcrMll 1	7	64	20⅞	19¾	19⅞—	½
11⅛	7¾	Filtrol Cp	5	5	9	8¾	8¾—	¼
13¾	9⅝	FinSanB .28	6	3	12¼	12¼	12¼+	⅛
14¼	9½	FinlFed .25r	6	5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
26	22	Firestn 1.10	10	74	23⅞	23¼	23¼	
16⅞	12½	FstChar .61t	9	62	15⅝	15¼	15⅜—	⅛
23⅝	16½	FstChic .96	8	112	21¾	21½	21⅝+	⅛
45	36¾	FstIntBn 1.70	13	36	45	44⅝	44⅝—	⅛
14	10¾	FstMiss .36	3	75	11¾	11½	11½	
29	22⅝	FstNBo 1.88	8	27	28¼	27⅞	28⅛+	⅜
24	20⅝	FstNStBn 2	7	9	23	22¾	22¾	
17⅛	14⅝	FstPa 1.32	12	27	16	15⅝	15⅞—	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	FstPa Mtg		14	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
11⅞	9⅞	FstUnR .96b	14	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	
6	4⅝	FstVaBk .45	10	29	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	
22¼	17⅝	FWisCp 1.76	8	11	21	20⅝	20⅞—	⅜
33⅞	23⅛	FischM 1.10	10	2	30½	30½	30½+	¼
13	10⅜	FishFds .40	6	37	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞+	⅛
17½	9⅞	FishrSci .20	11	58	16⅛	16	16	
20⅝	14⅝	FleetEnt .32	30	x103	20⅛	19⅝	19¾—	¼
18½	13¼	Fleming .80	9	61	17½	16⅝	16¾—	⅝
12½	8¼	FlexiVan .20	16	59	10	9¾	10 +	¼
20¼	16	Flintkot 1.16	10	59	20⅛	20	20	
29⅝	25	Flin pfB2.25		2	28¾	28¾	28¾	
24⅝	16¾	FlaE Coast	11	3	22	22	22	
18	13⅝	FlaGas .90	6	10	14⅞	14¾	14¾—	⅛
29¾	19½	FlaStl 1.50	7	28	28⅝	27⅞	28⅝+	1
30⅝	25⅜	FlaPow 2.10	7	68	26⅝	26	26¼	
39⅞	33⅝	FluorCp .60	11	70	35	34⅝	34⅝	
27¼	19⅞	FMC 1	8	164	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛+	¼
39¾	31¼	FMC pf2.25		34	36⅞	36¾	36½—	½
6½	4⅛	Fd Fair .20		16	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
14	10¼	FootcCB .90	6	11	13	12¾	12¾—	¼
57⅝	43⅝	FordM 2.40	23	361	56⅞	56⅜	56⅝+	⅛
18	13½	ForMcK .92	7	22	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	
28	23⅝	FMK pf1.90		22	28¼	27⅝	27⅝—	⅝
15¾	13⅝	FtDea 1.24a		17	14⅞	14¾	14⅞+	⅛
40¼	28⅝	FtHowP .64	13	7	35⅞	35⅜	35⅞+	⅛
29¾	21½	FosWh 1.10b	7	9	27⅝	27	27⅛+	⅜
38⅞	27½	Foxboro .80	11	8	38	38	38 —	⅛
34⅝	23¼	FrnklnM .60	14	75	33½	33	33 —	⅛
27¾	21½	FreepM 1.60	12	35	26⅝	26¼	26½+	¼
25⅝	18⅝	Frueht 1.80	1	81	24	23½	23½—	⅞
9¾	4½	Fuqua Ind		74	8⅞	8¼	8⅞	
		G						
7⅛	5⅝	Gable Ind		25	6⅛	6	6	
17⅝	10⅝	GAF Cp .52	9	85	15⅝	15½	15¾	
22	15⅝	GAF pf 1.20		51	21	20⅞	20⅞—	½
32⅝	26⅛	GATX 1.80	10	61	31¾	31½	31½—	½
28¾	23⅝	GamSk 1.40	6	14	28¾	28⅝	28¾+	⅛
25½	19¾	GamS pf1.60		8	25¼	24⅞	25¼+	¼
40⅛	32⅞	Gannett .72	21	43	37¾	37½	37¾+	¼
31	20⅞	GardDen .76	16	37	29⅛	28⅝	28⅝—	⅜
16⅛	14⅛	Garfinkl .96	7	30	15⅝	15⅜	15½—	⅛
13¾	12	Gas Svc 1.20	8	2	12⅞	12½	12½—	⅜
9⅝	4⅞	Gateway In	4	12	7½	7½	7½—	⅛
7⅝	4	GCA Corp	26	16	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜+	⅛
15⅝	9¾	Gemini Cap		7	15½	15⅜	15½—	⅛
11⅛	9⅛	GAInv 1.06e		31	10⅝	10⅛	10⅜+	¼
46¼	35¾	GnAOil .80b	17	257	44⅝	43⅝	44⅝+	¾
9⅝	8⅛	GenBanc .30		x2	9⅝	9⅞	9⅛+	⅛
13⅝	9¼	GnCable .72	8	47	11⅝	11⅝	11½—	⅛
17¾	13½	GenCla 1.20	7	28	16½	15⅝	16 —	⅜
26¾	18½	G Cinme .54	8	4	21¾	21⅛	21⅜—	⅜
6⅞	3⅝	Gen Develpt	5	16	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
53½	37¾	Gen Dynam	7	108	53	52	52¾+	1
55¾	46	GenEl 1.60	17	374	54	53¼	53¼—	¼
31¼	27	GnFood 1.50	12	347	30⅛	29¾	30	
20½	15⅝	GnGth 1.29e	19	7	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	⅜
14⅞	10½	GenHost .60	4	3	12¼	12⅛	12¼	
13⅝	8¼	Gen Instru	28	107	11⅝	11¼	11⅜—	⅜
21	14¼	GenMed .20	11	8	18⅝	18½	18½	
34⅝	28½	GenMills .68	16	265	30⅛	29½	29⅝—	⅜
78⅝	57¾	GnMot 2.40a	16	772	69	68½	68⅞+	⅛
73¼	65	GnMot 5pf 5		1	73	73	73	
7¼	5	GenPort Inc	102	43	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
18¾	16½	GPubUt 1.68	9	121	17¼	17	17⅛+	⅛
11⅛	7¾	GenRefr .40	4	13	9⅝	9¼	9⅜+	⅛
45⅞	34¼	GnSignal .84	13	24	42⅛	41¾	41½—	¼
5¾	3⅛	Gen Steel	5	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
28¼	25⅛	G TelEl 1.80	9	276	26⅝	26	26¼+	⅛
16½	14½	GTFI pf1.30		z10	15¾	15¾	15¾+	⅝
23½	18	G Tire 1.10b	8	88	21⅝	21¼	21⅜+	½
9	5⅝	Genesco Inc		39	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
41⅝	36⅛	GenuPts .76	21	22	39⅞	39¾	39⅞+	⅛
56	42	GaPac .80b	22	270	54⅛	53¾	53⅞—	½
79¾	69	GaPw pf7.80		z3150	75⅝	75⅜	75⅝+	⅛
80	68¼	GaPw pf7.72		z20	74	74	74	
28	26	GaPw pf2.75		11	26⅞	26⅛	26⅞+	¼
26¼	21⅛	Gerber 1.20	9	25	23½	23¼	23⅜+	⅛
177⅝	163⅛	GettyO 1.50e	11	175	161	158½	158½—	3½
8¼	4½	GF Busn .32	28	4	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
12⅞	10¼	GiantPC .80	13	20	11¾	11½	11½	
14⅝	9¾	GlbrFin .58t	6	06	15	14½	14⅞+	⅛
10¼	5⅝	GladLew .40	7	150	10	9⅝	9⅞—	⅛
16½	9⅛	GlttdHill .52	10	3	14	14	14	
38⅞	31⅛	Gillette 1.50	12	53	33⅛	32¾	32¾—	⅛
16⅛	11⅛	Ginos Inc	10	91	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
14¼	6¼	Gleason Wk		12	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝—	¼
11¼	8⅛	Global Mar	16	30	9¾	9	9⅛+	⅛
32¾	20⅝	GlobeUn 1a	6	9	28⅝	28½	28½+	¼
18½	11½	GoldWt Fin	7	6	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	
19¼	13⅝	GoldWtF pf		28	16⅞	16⅝	16½—	⅝
28⅜	18	Goodrh 1.12	17	83	27½	27⅛	27⅜—	⅛
25¼	21⅛	Goodyr 1.0	10	359	22¾	22⅜	22½—	¼
16¼	12¼	GorJwlA .32	8	7	15⅞	15¾	15⅞+	⅛
32⅞	26¼	Gouldin 1.36	8	23	29¾	29⅞	29¾	
23⅞	19¼	Gould pf1.35		6	23	22⅞	23 —	⅛
33⅞	24⅛	Grace 1.70	6	146	30⅝	30	30⅛	
33⅞	24⅝	Grainger .30	21	2	31	30¾	30¾—	⅝
15⅞	12¼	GrandUn .80	9	14	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	
17⅞	12¼	Granitvl .80	7	17	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
19⅛	13¼	GreyDrg .60	6	10	18⅝	18¼	18¼—	¼
13⅞	10½	GtAtlPac		136	15	14	14⅞+	1⅛
24½	18⅝	GtLkD 1.20a	7	3	24¾	24	24¾	
17⅛	14⅝	GtNolr 1.25e	12	4	16¾	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
71	42¼	GtNorN 1.80	10	24	63⅞	63½	63¾+	¼
32¼	23¾	GtNN pf1.60		15	28½	28¼	28½	
18⅛	13⅝	GtWnFin .44	1	86	17½	16⅞	17⅜—	⅛
30⅛	21¾	GtWest Unit	3	28	26¼	26	26⅛+	⅜
20¼	18½	GtWn pf1.88		6	18¾	18¾	18⅞+	⅛
18¼	15½	GrGiant 1.08	11	5	16½	16½	16½+	¼
17⅞	13	Greyhd 1.04	9	150	16½	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
3⅝	1⅜	Greyhnd wt		24	3¼	3	3⅛—	⅛
3¼	1½	Grolier Inc		31	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
17⅞	14	Grumm .60a	5	19	16½	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
15⅞	9⅛	Guardin .20	12	18	14	13¾	13¾—	⅛
3½	1½	Guard Mtg		16	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
10¼	7½	GlfLfHld .56	8	147	9¾	9⅝	9⅝—	¼
3½	1½	GulfMtg Rlt		4	2½	2½	2½	
25⅞	20⅝	GulfOil 1.70	7	529	24⅞	24½	24¾+	⅛
21⅞	14¼	GulfResrc 1	5	83	18⅞	18¾	18⅝—	⅛
26¾	18	GfR pfB1.30		1	23¾	23¾	23¾+	¼
15⅝	12⅞	GtStUt 1.12	8	168	13⅜	13	13⅜+	¼
26⅞	21	GlfWn .60b	5	169	25¼	25	25⅛—	⅛
8½	3⅝	GlfW Ind wt		186	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	
47½	35¾	GlfW pf2.68		5	47½	47⅛	47⅜+	⅝
6⅝	3½	Gotton Ind	12	2	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
		H						
36	27⅛	Hack W 2.48	7	6	32¼	31¾	32¼+	¼
18⅝	14⅝	HallFB .60	18	8	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞+	⅛
17⅛	13⅞	HallPrt .80a	7	7	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝—	¼
166	133½	Hallibtn 1.60	10	75	153½	152¼	152⅝—	¾
51½	51⅛	Hallibrtn wi		6	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝+	⅛
23⅞	16¼	HamrlP 1.20	10	71	21¾	21	21 —	½
6¾	3¾	Hammond		8	6	5⅞	5⅞	
7⅝	5	Handlmn .40	14	36	6⅝	6¼	6¼+	⅛
30½	21½	HandyHar 1	6	13	30	29¾	29⅞—	⅛
22	14⅝	HanesCp .76	8	25	20⅝	20½	20½—	½
60½	43¾	Hanna 1.60	12	145	57	56	56½+	¼
26⅞	22¼	HarBrJ 1.32	7	16	24⅝	24½	24⅝+	⅝
9½	6⅛	Hardees	16	16	8	7⅞	7⅞	
40¼	28	Harnish 1.40	5	36	36½	36	36½+	½
14⅝	[illegible]	Harrah .26a	9	13	13	13	13 —	⅛
47¾	33⅝	Harris 1.40	13	25	45⅝	45⅛	45⅝+	⅜
26½	18⅝	Harsco 1.30b	7	255	27⅛	26⅝	27⅛+	⅝
14½	8⅞	HartSMx .60	14	32	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
24⅝	17⅝	HarteHk .45	13	19	24	23¾	23¾—	¼
17⅞	15⅝	HattSe 1.44a		11	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	¼
24	22¼	HawllEl 1.76	8	9	23⅝	22⅞	23⅛+	⅝
16¾	11¾	HayesAlb 1	8	4	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅞
12⅝	3¾	Hazeltine	16	27	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	
17	12⅞	Hecks .16	9	53	16¼	16	16 —	¼
17⅝	13⅝	HeclaM .37t	18	40	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝—	¼
12⅝	9	HelmBr .52	7	44	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	
51¾	45⅝	HeinzH 1.36	11	40	50⅜	50	50 —	⅛
32	28⅝	Heinz pf1.70		8	30⅝	30½	30½—	⅝
9⅝	6⅛	Helene Curt	8	63	9	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
29¾	24½	Hellerint .84	0	14	26	26	26	
40¼	30¾	HelmerP .35	8	10	35	34⅝	35 +	¼
38	27⅛	Hercules .80	45	16	35⅛	35	35 —	¼
23¼	18⅛	HershyFd 1	9	25	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝+	⅛
23⅞	17⅝	Hesston .80	7	12	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞—	⅛
57¼	46½	Heublin 1.20	17	26	54⅝	54¼	54½—	⅛
117⅛	93½	HewltPk .30	38	128	114¾	114	114¼+	½
7¾	4½	High Voltg	17	46	7¼	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
21¼	17½	Hhlenbd .78	7	4	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞—	⅛
19½	17	Hilton Hotel	14	135	18⅝	18½	18⅝	
7⅛	4¼	HMW Ind	8	4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
28	26⅝	Hobart .80	15	5	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛+	⅛
20⅝	14⅝	HoernW .80	9	21	17¾	17¼	17¼—	⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Hoff Elctrn	7	16	8½	8¼	8⅛—	⅛
20	14⅝	Holiday .40	15	300	17⅞	17⅝	17½—	⅛
43⅝	32⅝	HollyS 3.40a	3	29	40¼	40	40¼	
44⅛	32	Homestk 1a	18	277	39½	38⅝	39⅛—	½
56⅛	32¾	Honywll 1.40	14	307	47¾	45⅝	47⅛+	1⅝
32⅝	21	HoovBll 1.36	9	5	30¼	30	30¼+	¼
3⅝	1⅝	Horizon Cp		17	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	½
15¼	12¼	HospAff .60t	8	4	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	
28½	20¼	HospCpA .24	11	27	24⅝	24	24⅛—	⅛
16	12⅝	Hostlntl .36		29	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
13⅞	10¾	Houdall .80a	6	39	12⅞	12⅜	12⅝+	¼
16⅛	12¼	HougMif .72	7	11	14⅛	14	14 +	⅛
13⅛	10¼	HousFab .24	11	34	11⅝	11½	11½—	⅛
20⅝	15⅝	HoushF 1.10	8	520	18¼	18	18¼	
36¼	30⅝	HooF pf2.50		6	34¾	34⅝	34⅝+	⅛
25	20¼	HousLP 1.56	7	550	21¼	20⅞	21⅛+	⅛
63¼	48¾	HousNGas 1	12	105	57⅝	57⅛	57⅜+	⅜
28¾	28⅝	HousNGs wi		4	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞+	⅛
17⅜	13¾	HowJohn .24	14	98	15¾	15	15¾	
13⅝	11	Hubbrd 1.20		19	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
22¼	14⅝	HudsnA .80	15	1	22	22	22 —	¼
7¾	4½	HughHat .48	96	x2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
52½	38⅝	HughsTl .40	13	88	45	44½	45 —	⅛
15⅞	11⅝	Humana .40	9	6	13½	13⅜	13⅜—	⅛
15⅛	12⅝	HuntCh .30	22	30	14	13⅝	14 +	⅛
21¾	15¼	HuttnEF .60	6	54	28	27¼	27⅝+	⅛
25½	21	HuttnEF wi		12	22¼	22	22¼	
17⅞	12½	Huyck .40	24	56	14½	14¼	14⅜—	⅛
15	9¾	Hydromt .36	8	x12	14⅝	14¼	14⅝+	⅝
		I						
28⅞	16¼	ICInds 1.30	6	81	18¼	17	17 —	1⅛
41½	33⅝	ICInd pf3.50		9	38⅛	38¼	38½	
5⅝	3⅛	ICN Pharm		84	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝—	¼
29½	26	IdahoP 2.86	11	29	26⅝	26¼	26⅝+	¼
18½	13½	IdealBasic 1	8	72	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞+	⅛
9⅝	6⅛	IdeaToy .26t	7	26	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
27⅞	22	IllPowr 2.20	10	19	26⅝	25	26⅛+	¼
30	21	ITW .30	22	4	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
14⅝	14⅛	ImplCpA .28	6	194	13⅞	12⅝	12⅞+	⅛
40¼	35⅛	INA Cp 2.10	16	52	38½	38¼	38½+	⅛
19½	16¾	INA In 1.59e		x9	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
6⅝	4⅛	Income Cap		6	6⅛	6	6⅛—	¼
24¼	19⅝	IndianGas 2	8	1	22	22	22 —	⅛
112¼	102	IndiM pf 12		z10	109	109	109 +	1
22⅝	20	IndplPL 1.82	9	25	22	21⅝	21⅞+	⅛
15¼	12½	IndlNat 1.20	7	16	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	
11¼	6⅝	Inexco Oil	23	93	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
90⅝	70	IngerR 2.60	14	70	88⅞	88	88⅛—	⅛
56	45⅝	IngR pf2.35		101	54⅛	53⅝	54⅛+	⅛
52¾	41	InlndStl 2.40	11	91	49⅝	49	49⅛+	⅛
12¾	7⅛	Inmont .44	8	45	12	11⅝	11⅞—	⅛
12¼	8⅝	Insilco .76	8	86	12	11⅝	11⅞	
29	28⅝	Inspir Copp		33	28⅝	27½	28¼+	1⅛
2½	1⅛	Instit InvTr		10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
9⅝	7	Integon .32	7	17	8⅝	8⅛	8¼—	⅛
48	38⅛	Interco 1.32	10	12	46⅛	45⅝	46	
8⅝	4¼	Intercil Div	3	5	7	6⅞	7 +	¼
42½	25⅛	Intrlkelnc 2	6	39	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛—	⅜
265⅞	223⅝	IBM 7	20	289	261⅞	259¼	261⅛+	1⅛
28⅝	22⅛	IntFlavF .32	38	74	25½	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
28⅞	22⅝	IntHarv 1.70	18	113	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛—	⅛
42¼	35⅝	IntMinCh 2	4	51	38⅞	38½	38⅝—	⅛
9¾	6⅛	IntMng .15e	8	22	8⅝	8½	8½—	⅛
33⅝	24¾	IntMulti 1.50	7	19	30	29⅝	30 +	¼
35⅛	25⅛	InNick 1.40a	14	100	33⅝	33¼	33¼—	⅛
79⅝	57⅝	IntPaper 2	15	213	73	72	72⅝—	⅝
8	5⅝	IntRectif .15		16	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
30¼	22¼	IntTT 1.60	9	660	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	
55¼	45¼	ITTpfI 4.50		15	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	
52½	42½	IntTT pfJ4		10	51	51	51 +	½
51¾	41¼	IntTT pfK4		7	50⅝	50⅛	50¼+	¼
36¼	27⅝	ITT pfN2.25		17	35¼	35¼	35¼	
57	47	cgIntTT pfO5		4	55	54⅝	55	
27⅞	23¼	Intrpce 1.45	7	19	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
26⅝	16⅝	IntrpGp 1.20	8	71	26	25⅝	26	
13⅝	10⅝	IntraBrd .80	5	1	12½	12½	12½—	⅛
16½	14⅝	IntrsPw 1.45	9	77	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝+	⅛
7	4¼	IntrstUn .24	7	13	6	5⅞	6	
32⅝	23½	IowaBf .30e	4	17	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝+	⅝
14⅝	13¼	IowaEl 1.30	11	13	14	13⅞	14	
19½	17⅛	IowalIG 1.72	8	11	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
23⅝	22½	IowaPwLt 2	7	x27	22⅞	22½	22½—	⅛
19⅝	17⅛	IowaPS 1.60	7	22	18⅛	17⅞	18 +	¼
5⅝	3⅜	Ipco Hosp	12	24	4⅝	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
25¼	19¼	ITE Imp .80	11	31	23¼	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
16⅝	8⅝	Itek Corp		23	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	
12⅝	5⅝	ItelCorp .20	7	125	11⅝	11⅛	11⅜+	⅛
13¼	9⅝	IUIntl .85	5	342	11	10⅝	10⅝	
		J						
17	12¼	JamesF .80	11	92	16⅝	16¼	16¼—	½
21⅞	13¼	Jantzen .80	7	14	21¾	21⅜	21⅝+	¼
10¾	8⅝	JapanF .91e		9	9	9	9	
31¼	27	JeffPilot .72	11	14	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	
119	110¼	JeC pf 13.50		z100	118½	118½	118½+	½
24	19½	JewelC 1.20	9	36	22⅝	22¼	22⅝—	⅛
8	4½	Jewelcor		15	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
44¼	36⅝	JimWalter 1	11	186	43⅝	42⅝	42⅞—	¼
48	40½	JimW pf1.60		23	47½	47	47 —	⅜
12⅛	10⅛	JimWlt pf 1		z20	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
18¼	16	JHanS 1.50e		13	17⅛	17	17⅛+	⅛
22¼	19¾	JHanI 1.88e		20	21⅛	20¾	21 +	¼
31¾	23	JhnMan 1.20	16	234	31⅝	31¼	31⅝+	⅜
96½	82¼	JohnJn .58a	28	52	89⅝	89	89⅝+	⅛
25½	12⅝	JohnCon .80	11	77	23⅝	23⅛	23¼—	⅛
19¾	13⅝	JonLogn .50	14	22	17	17	17⅛+	⅛
37	27¾	Jorgen 1.60	4	4	36	35¾	35¾+	⅛
24¼	19½	Jostens 1b	10	7	24	23⅝	23¾—	½
43⅝	32⅝	JoyMfg 1.10	11	25	41½	41	41½+	¾
4⅝	1⅛	Justice Mtg		8	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
		K						
35⅝	27½	KaiserAl 1.20	8	44	33½	33	33 —	⅝
70	57½	Kai 3pf4.75		1	70	70	70	
68	55½	Kai 66pf4.75		1	68	68	68	
9⅝	5⅞	KaisCem .50	37	9	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
15¼	12¾	KaiCe pf1.37		1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
19	14½	KaneMill .24	4	13	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
24⅝	21	Kaneb .90b	7	8	21¾	21⅝	21¾+	
27⅝	25	KCtyPL 2.28	7	32	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	
45	41⅝	KCPL pf3.50		z80	42	42	42	
19⅝	18	KanGEl 1.68	6	55	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
17	14⅝	KanNeb 1.32	8	37	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	
19⅝	18	KanPLt 1.60	8	12	18⅝	18½	18⅝	
4⅝	3	Katy Ind	7	16	4	4	4	
16⅝	10⅝	Katy pfB1.46		3	15	14⅝	14⅝	
9⅝	6⅛	Kaufm Brd		146	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
11	7⅛	Kaweckl Brl		10	9	9	9	
7⅝	4⅝	KeaneCp .20	7	19	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
9⅝	5⅝	Keller .30	24	22	8⅝	8⅛	8½	
24¼	19⅝	Kellogg .90	15	302	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	
17⅝	15⅝	Kellwood .50	7	5	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
26⅝	20⅛	Kennmtl .84	10	8	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
36⅞	30⅜	Kennct 1.35e	52	580	34⅝	33⅞	[illegible]	
22⅝	20	KyUtil 1.80	7	27	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	
20⅛	18	KerrGls .40	8	99	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	
79⅝	60¼	KerrMcGe 1	14	333	71⅜	70⅝	70⅝	
21⅛	14⅛	KeystCon 1a	5	18	20	19⅝	19⅝	
29⅝	18⅝	KiddeW 1	6	36	26⅞	26⅛	26⅝	
47	42⅝	Kidde pfC		3	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	
47⅝	37⅝	KimbCl 1.80	9	347	46⅝	45⅝	45⅝	
12	8⅝	KingDst .50	11	126	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	
17⅝	12⅝	KirschCo .50	31	14	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	
37⅛	28⅝	KnistRid .62	18	59	36⅝	35⅞	36⅝	
12⅝	8⅝	Koehring		64	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
32⅛	28	Koeh pf2.25		1	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	
59	35⅝	Koppers 1.20	12	109	52	51⅝	51⅝	
6⅝	5⅛	Koracrp Ind	9	14	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Kraftco 2.32	9	40	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	
31⅝	21⅛	KresgeS .24	34	565	39⅝	38⅝	38⅝	
20⅝	17⅝	Kroger 1.36	8	50	19⅝	19½	19⅝	
9⅛	4⅝	Kysor .20		12	8⅝	8	8	
		L						
19⅝	17⅝	LacGas 1.65	7	10	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
15	12	LanaSeas 1	13	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
15	12⅛	LaneBry .72	9	11	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
34	27⅛	Leaswy .40b	10	3	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
15⅝	10⅝	LeadsM .30	10	7	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
17⅛	12	Leesona .40	7	5	15⅞	15⅛	15⅝	
2	⅝	LehVal Ind		32	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
13¼	10½	Lehmn .9e		99	12⅝	12	12⅛	
7⅜	4½	Lennar Crp	232	7	7	7	7	
26¼	18⅝	Lenox .84	12	2	24	24	24	
10⅛	8¼	LesPay .40b	8	45	10⅛	10	10⅛	
10	6⅝	LevFd Cap		33	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
52⅞	39⅝	LeviStra .60	7	119	52⅝	51⅝	51⅝	
8½		Levitz Furn		178	7⅛	7	7⅛	
5⅝	3⅛	LFE Cp	9	20	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	
32	21⅝	LOF 1.20	16	116	31⅝	30⅝	31 +	
8⅝	6⅛	LibbMcNL	10	3	8⅛	8	8⅛	
17	9⅛	LibrtyCp .40	7	19	16	15⅝	15⅝	
3⅞	2⅛	Librty Loan		2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
36⅛	29⅝	LiggMy 2.50	8	34	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝	
60	45	LillyEli 1.20	21	62	54	53⅝	53⅝	
30	25	LincNat 1.60	11	48	27½	27	27 —	
59⅝	52½	LincNt pf 3		6	54½	53⅝	54½+	
18⅝	16	LincPl 1.76e		23	18	17⅝	17⅝	
7⅛	1⅛	Lionel Corp	13	63	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	
17	6⅞	Littonin .161	19	972	16	15⅝	15⅞+	
22½	9	Litton pfc pf		4	21⅛	20⅞	21 +	
42	27	Littncv pf 3		1	40	40	40 +	
28⅛	16⅛	Litton pfB2		5	19⅝	19¼	19⅝+	
12⅛	6⅝	Lockhd Airc	3	702	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝—	
31⅞	21	Loews 1.20	6	60	29⅝	29½	29⅝—	
9⅝	6½	LomaFin .40	9	31	8½	8⅛	8½+	
16½	14	LomM 2.22e	11	37	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛—	
19⅝	14	LoneStInd 1	11	25	17½	17⅛	17½—	
18	15⅝	LngIsLt 1.50	7	44	17⅛	17	17⅛	
90⅝	79	LIL pf 8.12		z50	84½	84½	84½—	
121½	111	LIL pfN13		z100	119	119	119 +	

(Continued on next page.)

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

EUROPEAN SALES MANAGER

Based at European Headquarters in Düsseldorf

Our Client, a leading international manufacturer of coin-operated vending machines and related equipment, is seeking a qualified Sales Manager to head up its Continental European Sales Organization.

This newly-created position requires several years successful experience at the Sales Supervisory Level in an international capital goods or equipment company. The candidate's Sales experience in major European markets such as France, Germany and Benelux will qualify him for this key assignment. He will also be accustomed to supervising salesmen of different nationalities and forging these individuals into an integrated, effective Sales Team. His fluent knowledge of English, German and French will enable him to operate internationally. The man we have in mind will also be able to apply results-oriented Management techniques in measuring individual and group performance.

Our Client offers an attractive compensation package, including base salary, incentive bonus and a company car.

Please send a resume outlining relevant career details, including present salary, in confidence to Mr. S. J. Keller who is also available for telephone inquiries.

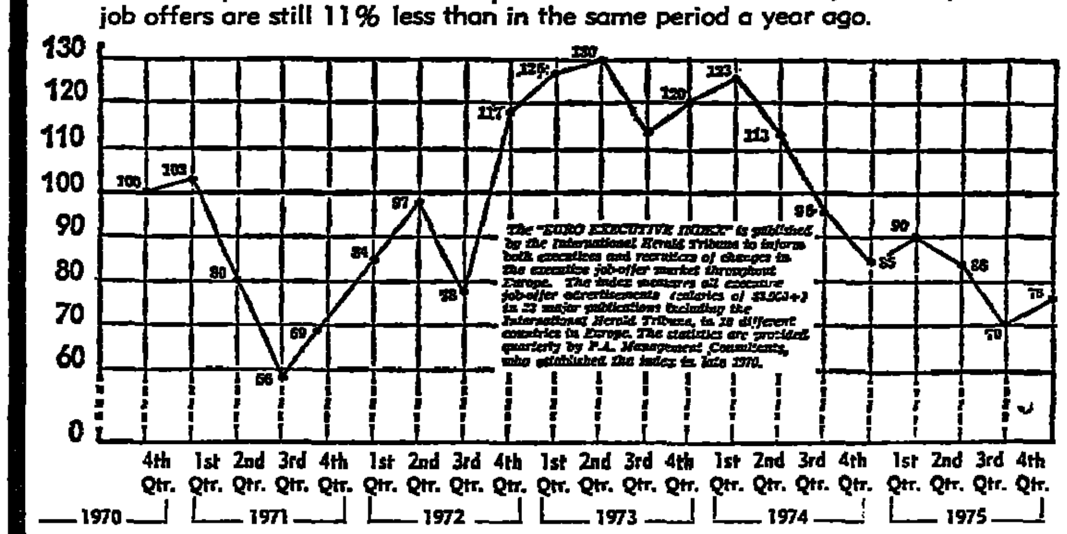
INTERSEARCH CONSULTANTS

S. J. KELLER

INTERNATIONALE PERSONALBERATUNG · TELEFON 0 61 92/77 39
POSTFACH 1420 · D-6238 HOFHEIM AM TAUNUS, GERMANY

4TH QUARTER "EURO EXECUTIVE INDEX"

The overall index shows a slight upturn for Sept.-Dec., a 7% increase when compared with the third quarter. It should be noted, however, that job offers are still 11% less than in the same period a year ago.



Chief Executive

OFFSHORE SERVICES

for a well established company providing offshore services to the oil and gas industry in the Arabian Gulf. The business is backed by a substantial consortium of European, British and Arab interests.

• BASED in Kuwait, the role is to operate the business profitably and achieve plans, already well laid, for further growth. Executive responsibility includes negotiating and supervising contracts with governments and oil companies; operating with experienced expatriate staff a fleet of supply vessels and offshore supply bases and marine installations; developing marine contracting services.

• AN ENGINEER skilled in the negotiation of large commercial contracts and experienced in the general management of a successful business overseas is needed. A knowledge of the oil/gas industry and of marine supply operations would be an advantage.

• TERMS are negotiable; a tax free salary well into five figures is envisaged. Fringe benefits include free accommodation, an air conditioned car and free air transport for the family on leave.

Write in complete confidence to A. Barker as adviser to the company.

TYZACK & PARTNERS LTD
10 HALLAM STREET · LONDON W1N 6DJ
and
12 CHARLOTTE SQUARE · EDINBURGH EH2 4DN

Operations Manager

Major Oil Drilling Contractor

$60,000 +

and attractive benefits

Our client is a major drilling organization with multiple rigs in European and Mediterranean areas, both off-shore and on-shore. The company is well established, with an excellent record, and is undertaking major expansions.

We are seeking an experienced drilling executive to manage and administer operations in several countries. He will be based in London, reporting to the chief executive and acting as second in command.

The successful executive will now be with a major oil company or with a drilling contractor, and will have a proven record of managing people, budgets, and meeting performance targets.

As Management Consultants we undertake that no information will be discussed with our clients without the prior consent of each executive.

Please send complete personal and business details, including age, education and present salary to: Wendell S. Clough, Senior Vice-President - Europe.

Paul R. Ray International
Executive Selection
25 Old Burlington Street
London W.1.

CBS

THE MUSIC COMPANY

Paris — Salary Negotiable

FINANCIAL ANALYST

Financial Executive required to join Paris based management team of rapidly growing company in the entertainment field. The successful applicant will report to the Financial Controller-Europe and will:

- monitor financial reporting from European affiliates,
- prepare monthly management reports,
- assist with the establishment of financial and administrative systems,

in addition to performing certain other functional tasks.

Basic requirements:

- EEC citizen,
- qualified accountant or business school graduate aged about 30,
- two years appropriate experience,
- one European language in addition to mother tongue,
- resourceful self-starter, personable and persuasive.

Salary commensurate with responsibilities of position.

Brief but comprehensive career details and indication of salary required should be sent to:

P. W. Hurley
CBS International S.A.
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صورة عن الأصل

NYSE Nationwide Trading (2:30 p.m.) March 29

(Continued from preceding page.)

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
	24½	LIL pfO2.47		2	26	26	26	
	68½	LongBrs .80	29	7	61	61	61 +	¼
	8½	Coral Corp	6	31	12½	12	12½+	¼
	22	LaLand 1.12	11	97	25¾	25	25 —	¾
	17	LaPacif .20	26	63	17	16¾	16¾—	¼
	21¼	LouisGs 1.88	8	6	22½	22½	22½	
	17¼	Lowenst .40		56	18¼	17½	17¾—	¼
	10½	LTV Corp	13	235	13½	13¼	13¾—	⅛
	42½	LTVCp pf5		1	47½	47½	47½—	¼
	37	Lubrizol 1	17	38	39¾	39	39 +	⅛
	14¾	LuckyS .68b	11	588	15	14¾	15 +	⅛
	6¾	Ludlow .40		19	9	8½	8¾	
	22	LukenSt 1.60	6	21	27¾	27	27	
	13¾	LykesYng	4	104	21	20½	20¾+	¾
	28¾	Lykes pf2.50		45	40½	40	40¼+	¾
		LynCSys .20	18	7	7¾	7½	7½+	⅛
		M						
	6¾	MacAF .40b	7	4	10¾	10¾	10¾	
5⅛	2¾	MacDonal	4	12	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
7½	4⅝	Macke .30	8	29	7	6¾	6¾+	⅛
7½	4⅜	Macmill .21	7	147	7½	6⅞	6⅞	
38¾	26¼	Macy 1.20	9	179	37⅞	37¼	37⅛—	½
11¾	9¼	MadisFd .60		74	11½	11¼	11⅜	
6⅞	4	MadSq Gar	7	8	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝—	¼
9⅛	6⅝	MagicCf .32		143	8⅛	7¾	7¾—	⅝
31⅝	21⅛	Mallory 1	61	92	31⅛	30½	31½+	1
27½	21⅞	MallHyde .56	14	6	26	25	25 +	½
9⅝	4⅞	Manhin .05e		33	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞+	⅛
41⅛	34⅛	MAPCO .50	15	56	38	38	38	
12	7⅛	Marathn Mf	3	224	12⅛	11¾	12⅛+	¾
52	41⅛	MaraO 1.80	12	289	51½	50⅞	51⅜+	¼
35⅞	28	Marcor 1	10	526	35¾	35	35 —	¾
71½	56⅛	Marcr pf A2		73	71	70¼	70¼—	¾
21¼	17⅞	Maremt .50	9	19	18⅜	17⅞	17⅞—	⅛
12⅞	11	MarMid .83	9	124	11⅞	11	11⅛+	⅛
15¾	11¼	MarionL .52	11	56	13⅜	12¾	12¾—	⅝
50¾	28¼	Marley .80	14	1	45¼	45¼	45¼+	¼
12¼	8⅝	Marotte .40a	8	44	11⅞	11⅛	11⅝—	¼
19⅞	15	Marriot .071	23	x29	17⅛	17⅝	17⅝+	¼
61¾	52⅞	MrshMc 1.80	19	x53	54⅝	54	54 —	¼
25⅝	22	MarshF 1.24	11	332	23	22½	22⅞—	¼
21½	16½	MartMa 1.30	8	81	19⅞	19¼	19¾—	⅛
27⅝	17	MridCup .60	10	27	25⅞	25½	25½—	¼
30	23⅞	MascoCp .20	20	285	27	26½	26⅝—	⅝
25¼	19	Masonite .34	27	103	24	23¾	24 —	½
32¾	16¼	MasseyFer 1	6	662	29	28⅛	28¾—	⅝
11⅛	9½	MasM 1.17e	10	12	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	¼
17¾	14⅞	MasCp 1.40		16	16⅛	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
11½	10⅜	Masln 1.03e		24	11	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
21⅜	19¼	MatsuE .38e	20	7	21½	21⅜	21⅜—	⅛
52	41⅜	MayDSt 1.48	12	301	51⅜	51¼	51⅜—	⅛
30	24⅜	MayerOsc 1	11	7	30	29⅞	30	
6⅝	3⅛	Mays JW	94	15	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝—	¼
38⅞	31⅛	Maytg 1.30a	20	31	38¾	38⅞	38¾+	¾
15¾	10¼	MBPX .48e	5	9	11¼	10⅞	11⅛	
79⅛	65	MA Inc 1	6	36	71¾	70⅛	70⅛—	⅛
24⅝	14¼	McCord 1	6	6	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛+	¼
47⅞	37⅞	McDermot 1	5	39	43⅞	43⅛	43⅛	
65	57⅜	McDonalds	29	159	63⅞	62⅛	63 +	¾
18⅞	14⅞	McDonD	8	260	18⅝	17⅞	18	
28¾	21¾	McGEd 1.20	12	47	28⅞	28⅛	28¼—	¼
17	12⅞	McGrwH .64	11	71	15	14¾	15 +	⅛
38	20¾	GH pf1.20		3	24	23¾	24 +	1
31⅛	20⅝	McKee 1.80	8	11	31	30½	31 +	½
52	36¾	McLean .80	10	25	46⅛	45	45¾+	¼
23⅛	18⅞	McLoul 1.40	20	73	21½	21¼	21⅜+	¼
12¼	9⅛	McNeil .80	10	7	11	11	11 +	⅛
31¼	18	MeadCp 1.20	10	59	29	28¾	29	
53¼	35¾	Mea pfA2.80		6	50½	50¼	50½	
53¼	36¾	Mea pfB2.80		9	51⅛	50⅝	50⅝—	⅛
25⅞	17	Medusa 1.20	15	7	25½	25¼	25¼—	⅝
5⅛	3⅛	MEI Cp	8	16	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
24	17⅝	MelvleSh .68	13	62	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞+	⅛
13⅛	9⅞	Menasc .25r	4	44	12½	12⅛	12¼—	¼
64¼	52¼	MercStr .80	12	3	63⅞	63	63⅞+	⅞
75⅞	55	Merck 1.40	25	178	75	74⅛	74⅞—	⅛
18¼	10¼	Meredith .70	8	16	17½	17¼	17⅛—	⅛
33¼	14½	MerrLyn .60	14	419	30⅞	30½	30⅞+	⅝
29	19	MesaPet .10	20	37	24⅞	24	24⅞+	½
33½	24½	MesP pf1.60		22	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛+	⅛
11⅞	9¼	Mesabi 1.15p	9	18	10⅛	10	10 —	⅛
15¾	12⅞	MGM 1r	7	75	14⅞	14½	14⅞—	⅛
22⅞	15	Metrom .40	10	27	21⅞	21¼	21⅜—	⅝
83	73	MtE pfH8.32		z150	80	80	80 +	½
17⅞	11⅞	MGIC In .10		146	15⅝	14⅝	15 —	⅛
12	11⅛	MichGs 1.10	5	17	12¼	12	12 —	⅛
24¼	17⅛	MichTube 1	5	17	21⅞	21¼	21⅞+	⅜
29	26⅛	MhWl pf2.67		5	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛+	⅛
28	13⅞	Micrdw .791	11	6	16¼	16	16¼+	⅛
15	12½	MidCTI 1.08	9	25	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜+	⅛
16¼	14⅝	MidSUt 1.32	9	181	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
2	1⅛	MidInd Mtg		7	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
25	18⅞	MidlRo 1.30	7	38	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞+	⅛
29¼	22¾	MilesLb 1.28	9	29	25¾	25½	25¾+	¼
17⅝	9⅝	MiltBrad .44	11	24	15⅜	15¼	15¼—	⅛
65¼	54⅛	MinMM 1.45	28	461	64½	63⅞	64¼—	¼
20¾	18¼	MinaPL 1.65	8	11	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝+	⅛
15¼	11⅞	MirroAl .96	10	11	14¼	14	14¼+	¼
12¾	8	MissnEq .28	9	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜—	¼
36⅛	22¾	MiasRiv 1.40	6	159	34¼	33¾	33⅞—	⅝
30	17¾	MoPac pf		8	29¼	29	29 —	½
26½	20⅛	MoPtCe 1.60	7	2	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞—	¼
57⅞	47½	MobilOl 3.40	7	277	57⅝	56⅞	57⅜+	⅜
5⅝	3¼	Mobile Hom		219	6¼	5⅞	6⅛+	½
25	15⅞	Mohasco .30	15	83	24⅛	22½	23⅛—	⅝
7⅛	3	Mohk Data		88	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜—	¼
24	16¾	MohkRub 1	5	2	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜—	⅛
28⅛	18	Molycrp .60	12	6	26	25⅞	25⅞—	⅛
23¾	16	Monrh 1.20a	4	4	20⅞	20½	20⅞	
11¼	6⅝	Monogr .20	6	26	10½	10½	10½	
12⅝	8⅞	MonrEq .20	31	69	10⅝	10¼	10¼—	¼
98¼	76	Monsan 2.60	10	229	89⅝	88¾	89¼—	⅜
108¼	84⅞	Mons pf2.75		5	99½	98⅞	99 —	½
30¾	25¼	MonDU 2.30	7	8	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞	
28	24	MonPw 1.80	8	x36	24⅝	24¼	24⅝+	⅛
23⅞	21⅜	MontSt 1.87e		x13	22½	22⅛	22½+	¼
9	7⅛	MONY .76e	10	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
46⅞	29¼	MoorMc .80	5	30	43⅝	43⅛	43¼—	⅛
62⅞	53⅜	Morgan 1.80	12	198	60¼	59¾	60 —	¼
26⅛	19⅝	MorrisKnu 1	6	21	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	
4⅝	2⅛	MorseEl pd		36	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
15⅝	10⅛	MorseSh .30	6	38	15¼	15	15⅛+	¼
4	2⅝	MtgeTr Am		16	3⅜	3¼	3¼—	⅛
19½	13⅝	MorNor .88	12	190	18⅞	18⅛	18⅝—	⅛
51	41⅛	Motorola .70	30	181	44⅞	44¼	44½	
40⅝	30⅞	MtFuel 1.72	15	68	40⅛	39⅞	40	
23⅞	19	MtStTel 1.68	9	20	22⅝	22¼	22½+	¼
11	7	Munford .20	7	58	11	10⅞	11 +	¼
7¼	5⅛	Munfd pf.40		12	7½	7¼	7⅝+	¼
20	15¼	Munsng 1.08	10	10	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
23⅜	16¾	MurphC 1.20	8	4	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	
21⅞	16⅞	MurpOil .60	6	59	20⅛	19⅝	19⅞—	⅜
21¼	12⅝	MurryOh 1	8	10	18¾	18⅛	18⅝+	⅛
16⅝	14¼	MutlOm 1.32		4	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝+	⅛
10	7⅛	MyersL .40		17	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝+	¼
		N						
41¼	35½	Nabisco 2.40	10	65	37⅝	37⅜	37½	
36½	30¼	NalcoCh .72	21	39	34½	33⅜	33¾—	⅛
15⅝	10⅞	NarcoScl .60	8	29	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛+	⅜
16¾	10¾	NashuaC .60	43	18	13¾	13⅜	13¼+	⅛

(Continued on next page.)

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, March 29.—Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity and unit	Mon.	Year ago
FOOD		
Acera, lb.	77½	57½
4 Santos, lb.	110	69
TEXTILES		
Print cloth 64-60 38½, yd.	37½	35
METALS		
Billets (Pitt.), ton	212	200
Fdry, Phila., ton	217.82	212.83
Scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt.	87-89	83-84
spot, lb.	21	24¼
elec., lb.	66½	63⅞-66
(Straits), lb.	3.486	3.62¾
E. St. L. basis, lb.	37	38½-39
N.Y., oz.	4.845	4.236
N.Y., oz.	130.1	176.0
COMMODITY indices		
index (base 100 31, 1931)	776.2	761.3

Nominal.

NEW YORK FUTURES
March 29, 1976

SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
	14.40	14.60	14.10	14.22	14.70
	14.30	14.52	14.08	14.20	14.55
	14.41	14.42	13.95	14.20	N14.54
	14.44	14.44	13.95	14.10	14.53
	14.30	14.31	14.03	14.09	14.34
	14.78	14.78	14.05	14.06	14.32
	14.16	14.16	14.00	14.04	N14.27

Sales: 4,876.

WOOL (6,000 lbs) No trades.

COCOA (30,000 lbs)

May	70.35	70.45	68.90	69.25S	69.75
Jul	66.25	66.50	65.22	65.50S	65.75
Sep	63.20	63.45	62.30	62.70S	62.75
Dec	60.25	60.66	60.20	50.90S	59.90
Mar	58.60	58.66	58.45	58.05S	58.02
May	57.25	57.40	56.85	56.80S	56.70

Sales: 7,526.

COPPER (25,000 lbs)

Apr	61.70	61.70	61.70	61.30S	62.40
May	62.10	62.30	61.60	61.70S	62.60
Jul	62.90	63.10	62.50	62.50S	63.60
Sep	63.70	63.90	63.30	63.30S	64.40
Dec	64.80	64.80	64.40	64.40S	65.50
Jan	65.10	65.20	64.70	64.70S	65.80
Mar	65.90	66.00	65.50	65.40S	66.60

Sales estimated: 2,472.

POTATOES (50,000 lbs)

Apr	10.15	10.27	9.70	B9.73	A10.48
May	14.30	14.40	13.85	13.83	14.85
Nov	5.65	5.65	5.42	5.42	5.60
Mar	6.65	6.65	6.40	6.40	A6.80
Apr	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.40	A7.40
May	8.53	8.53	8.30	8.30	A8.65

Sales: 4,858.

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Apr	405.50	405.50	403.60	400.80S	407.80
May	407.00	407.20	402.00	402.30S	409.20
Jul	411.50	412.50	406.20	406.80S	413.60
Sep	417.00	417.00	411.50	411.30S	418.70
Dec	425.10	425.20	420.00	420.90S	430.60
Mar	434.40	434.50	429.00	428.70S	436.50
May	439.00	439.00	435.00	434.50S	442.40
Jul	445.00	445.00	442.00	440.40S	448.40

Sales estimated: 7,350.

ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)

May	61.55	61.90	61.55	61.65	61.50
Jul	63.15	63.75	63.15	63.25	B63.15
Sep	64.35	65.25	64.35	B64.65	64.35
Nov	65.90	66.50	65.90	B65.80	B65.90
Jan	66.70	67.10	66.70	B66.75	B66.75
Mar	67.95	67.95	67.95	B67.55	67.95
May	68.30	68.30	68.30	B67.85	67.85

Sales: 250.

COTTON, No. 2 (50,000 lbs)

May	57.20	57.35	56.50	56.90	S57.72
Jul	58.10	58.20	57.35	57.80	S58.40
Oct	57.76	58.25	57.45	B58.00	S58.17
Dec	57.55	58.10	57.31	57.95	S57.75
Mar	58.30	59.05	58.30	B58.80	S58.55
May	—	—	—	N59.50	S59.25

Sales: 5,550.

GOLD (100 troy oz)

Apr	129.80	129.80	127.50	128.10S	129.20
Jn	129.80	130.00	128.80	128.70S	129.60
Aug	130.80	130.80	129.00	129.50S	130.50
Oct	132.20	132.20	129.70	130.60S	131.60
Dec	132.80	132.80	131.30	131.70S	132.80
Feb	134.00	134.30	133.00	132.80S	133.90
Apr	135.00	135.00	133.40	133.90S	135.00
Jun	135.00	135.00	134.30	135.10S	136.10

Sales: 1,768.

A—Asked. B—Bid. N—Nominal.

CHICAGO FUTURES
March 29, 1976

WHEAT (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
May	3.50	3.50	3.44¼	3.46½	3.54
Jul	3.56	3.56	3.51½	3.52½	3.59½
Sep	3.60½	3.61½	3.57½	3.59	3.66½
Dec	3.72	3.72½	3.67½	3.69	3.76½
Mar	3.82	3.82	3.77	3.79	3.85

CORN (5,000 bu)

May	2.67½	2.67½	2.65	2.65¼	2.68½
Jul	2.71	2.71	2.68½	2.69¼	2.71¾
Sep	2.67½	2.67½	2.65¾	2.66¼	2.68½
Dec	2.62¼	2.62¼	2.60	2.60¾	2.63
Mar	2.68	2.68	2.68	2.66¾	2.69
May	2.71	2.71¼	2.69¾	2.70¼	2.72½

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

May	4.72	4.72	4.65¾	4.68½	4.73¼
Jul	4.80½	4.80½	4.75	4.76½	4.81½
Aug	4.82	4.83½	4.79	4.80¾	4.84
Sep	4.87	4.87	4.83	4.85	4.89½
Nov	4.94½	4.94½	4.90¼	4.91¾	4.95
Jan	5.02½	5.02½	4.97¾	4.99	5.03
Mar	5.07¼	5.08	5.05	5.06½	5.10
May	5.15½	5.15½	5.11½	5.13½	5.17

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)

May	16.25	16.26	16.06	16.06	16.34
Jul	16.40	16.42	16.27	16.30	16.53
Aug	16.45	16.50	16.35	16.36	16.60
Sep	16.50	16.53	16.40	16.50	16.66
Oct	16.60	16.68	16.40	16.52	16.70
Dec	16.70	16.70	16.58	16.60	16.78
Jan	16.70	16.70	16.65	16.70	16.85
Mar	16.70	16.80	16.70	16.80	16.95
May	16.80	16.90	16.80	16.90	17.00

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

May	131.60	131.80	130.40	130.80	131.70
Jul	134.20	134.20	133.30	133.70	134.30
Aug	135.50	135.30	134.80	135.20	136.00
Sep	136.50	136.50	136.10	136.50	137.50
Oct	137.50	137.80	137.10	137.50	138.40
Dec	140.10	140.80	139.00	139.20	140.30
Jan	141.30	141.50	141.30	141.50	143.00
Mar	—	—	—	144.00	144.00
May	—	—	—	145.00	145.00

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Apr	404.50	405.00	399.30	399.50	406.00
May	407.50	407.50	402.00	402.00	409.00
Jun	409.50	409.50	403.30	403.80	410.50
Aug	415.00	415.00	408.80	409.00	417.00
Oct	420.20	420.20	414.00	414.50	422.00
Dec	426.00	426.00	420.20	420.20	428.50
Feb	432.00	432.00	426.50	426.50	434.50
Apr	438.50	438.50	432.00	432.00	441.00
Jun	442.00	442.10	438.50	438.50	447.30
Aug	—	—	—	444.40	453.50

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

Apr	38.60	38.90	38.35	38.57	38.65
Jun	43.40	43.40	42.80	43.05	43.15
Aug	43.95	44.05	43.70	43.70	43.90
Oct	44.17	44.17	43.82	43.90	44.00
Dec	43.95	44.17	43.95	44.10	43.90
Feb	44.20	44.30	44.20	44.30	44.02

Sales: April 2184; June 3762; Aug 1358; Oct 275; Dec 69; Feb 3.
Open Interest: April 5448; June 8646; Aug 4678; Oct 1717; Dec 952; Feb 287.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

Apr	45.70	45.75	45.00	45.20	45.70
Jun	46.55	46.70	45.90	46.15	46.55
Jul	46.30	46.45	45.52	45.72	46.30
Aug	43.40	43.45	43.00	43.10	43.40
Oct	40.70	40.75	40.20	40.25	40.65
Dec	40.50	40.60	40.25	40.25	40.75
Feb	40.47	40.60	40.10	a40.40	b40.40
Apr	38.95	39.10	38.80	a39.00	a38.60

Sales: April 1116; June 2201; July 987; Aug 200; Oct 105; Dec 25; Feb 10; April 5.
Open interest: April 3290; June 4425; July 2783; Aug 1222; Oct 831; Dec 464; Feb 117; April 22.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

Apr	47.80	47.25	46.90	47.25	b47.05
May	45.20	45.30	44.55	44.70	a45.00
Jun	46.75	46.75	46.35	46.50	46.65
Sep	53.50	53.60	53.25	53.25	53.70
Nov	—	—	—	a54.95	a55.40
Dec	—	—	—	a56.95	a57.00

Sales: April 90; May 93; June 44; Sep 15; Nov 0; Dec 0.
Open Interest: March 5; April 611; May 594; June 424; Sep 264; Nov 33; Dec 186.

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

May	69.42	69.75	67.75	68.00	69.65
Jul	69.40	69.65	67.65	68.10	69.55
Aug	66.60	66.50	64.55	64.95	66.35
Feb	58.28	58.70	57.05	57.48	58.70
Mar	57.50	57.50	57.00	a57.00	—

Sales: May 2560; July 1490; Aug 474; Feb 76; March 2.
Open Interest: March 10; May 3454; July 2927; Aug 1187; Feb 248.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal

GOLD (100 troy oz)

Jun	129.80	129.90	127.60	128.20	129.50
Sep	130.80	131.20	128.70	129.30	130.50
Dec	132.70	132.90	130.40	131.00	131.80
Mar	133.80	133.80	132.20	132.80	133.60
Jun	136.00	136.00	135.00	135.00	147.00

Sales: June 1,870; Sep 455; Dec 180; March 100, June 100.

London Metals Market

	Today Bid - Asked	Previous Bid - Asked
Copper wire bars: spot	699.50 - 700.50	705 - 706
3 months	720.50 - 721	726 - 726.50
Cathodes: spot	690 - 692	696 - 697
3 months	710.50 - 712	716 - 717
Tin: spot	3,655 - 3,658	3,663 - 3,668
3 months	3,665 - 3,668	3,675 - 3,677
Lead: spot	198 - 198.50	198.50 - 199
3 months	205 - 205.50	202 - 202.50
Zinc: spot	382 - 383	384.50 - 385.50
3 months	394.50 - 395	397 - 398
Silver: spot	211.50 - 217.80	213.80 - 214.20
3 months	216 - 216.10	218.60 - 218.70

London Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous (close)
SUGAR				
May	184.45	180.50	180.60-180.75	181.80-182
Aug	183.50	180.25	180.45-180.60	181.45-181.50
Oct	181.75	179	179.05-179.10	180.15-180.25
Dec	181	178	178.10-178.15	178.75-179
Mar	179.25	177.25	177-177.20	178-178.25
May	176.80	175	176.50-177	177.25-178
Aug	No trade		175.20-176.50	176.50-179.50
Lots: 3,101.				
COCOA				
Mar	835	829	832-833	824.50-825
May	814	804	810-810.50	799.50-800
Jul	793	784	789-789.50	777-778
Sep	767	759	763-763.50	752-753
Dec	740	735	738.50-739	729-729.50
Mar	731	725	727.50-729	719-720
May	720	716	718-719	710-711
Lots: 3,488.				
COFFEE				
Mar		925	932-940	907-909
May	944	926	942-945	920-921
Jul	955	934	954-955	928-929
Sep	968	949	966-969	939-941
Nov	975	958	973-974	947-948
Jan	990	968	980-981	956-958
Mar	980	975	986-988	963-968
Lots: 1,687.				

Paris Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Ch.
SUGAR				
May	—	—	1,720-1,735	—18
Jul	1,765	—	1,755-1,760	—15
Aug	1,852	1,810	1,814-1,815	—18
Oct	1,768	1,742	1,741-1,742	—25
Nov	—	—	1,722-1,733	—18
Jan	—	—	1,726-1,740	—19
Mar	—	—	1,700-1,720	—37
May	—	—	1,711-1,718	—24
Lots: 105.				
COCOA				
Mar	—	—	690- 730	—UC
April	—	—	710- 730	+15.50
May	73	723	724- 725	+ 6
Jul	—	—	715- —	— 5
Sep	718	710	713- 713.50	+ 6
Dec	683	677	678- 679	+ 3
Mar	—	—	665- 670	— 4
Lots: 274.				

European Markets
(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

	43.80
Heijn	76.50
bank	355
ank	75.80
	79.50
	45.50
en	140
	51.40
m-H	86
vens	61.30
	118.50
Ned.	100.20
d	133
new	34.80
	204
	148
Dutch	126.40
er	128.30
nmer	229
ch	178.30

Brussels

	4,530
amb	2,220
ugree	944
bel	6,010
o-BM	1,765
o	4,145
ne	5,650
aert	1,310
érale	2,580
	2,660
ère	1,320

Frankfurt

	100.50
	172.20
	149
zbk	283.50
mml	111.50
	378.20
	186.50
	329.70
	238.50
	172.80
dien	78.50
	65
	439
	278
	176
sa	94
menn	378
sell	274.50
mars	96.50
ahl	113
w	159
g	357
s	307.50
	142.50
	119.20
gen	151.40

London

n	2.59
n cp	£21.50
Bk	2.86
n Gr	3.58
	1.79
	7.35
	2.01
	3.60
	0.68
	6.13
	0.36
	0.51
	1.33
	1.47
	0.06
	2.12
ec	2.64
	1.48
	0.87
ee	2.62
	1.58
	£16.25
	3.49
Br	3.78
Gold Fields	1.60
Gt Un St	2.13
Guinness	1.29
Hawker-Sidd	4.22
Hudson Bay	£15⅝
Imp Chem	3.95
Imps	0.76½
Mark & Spen	0.95
Metal Box	2.74
Nicholls	0.65
Plessey	0.80
Rand Mines	1.87
Rank Org	1.58
Royal Dutch	£37.50
R.T.Z.	1.97
Shell	4.12
Thorn (A)	2.68
Tube Invest	3.72
Union Carb	2.88
Vickers	1.72
War L3½	£26 7/16
West Deep	£10.8
West Driel	£22¼
West Hold	£17.50
West Min	1.70
Woolworth	0.52½
ZCI	0.28

Milan

Bastogi	1,078
Erba	1,920
Erc Marelli	475
Fiat	1,361
Finsider	250,125
Generali	43,380
IFI	2,138
Italgas	490
Italsider	350
LaRinas	60.5
Montedis	436
Olivetti	1,035
Pirelli	891
Snia Visco.	1,230
Terni	325

Paris

Air Liquide	385
Alimentaire	85
BSN	696
Carrefour	2,220
Cim Lafarge	216.60
Citroën	67.90
Cie Bancaire	365
CFP	132.10
CGE	341
CCF	121.50
Ferodo	446.20
Imétal	114.50
L'Oréal	1,015
Mach Bull	40.10
Michelin	1,445
Moët-Henn	551
Moulinex	300
Paribas	183
PUK	110.40
Penarroya	60.60
Perrier	123
Peugeot	387.50
Rh Poulenc	105
Sacilor	73.70
St Gobain	135
Suez	266
Télémécan	739
Thomson	228.40
Usinor	77.90

* Ex Rts.

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,285
Buhrle	1,590
B Boveri	1,665
Ciba-Geigy	1,660
C Suisse	2,730
Fischer	730
HofRochN	10,125
Nestlé	3,465
Sandoz	5,170
Sté B Suisse	469
Sulzer	2,670
U.B. Suisse	3,560

SOCIETE GENERALE DE BELGIQUE

Financial Year 1975

...MARY OF GOVERNOR CORBIAU'S STATEMENT

...a speech to shareholders ...e annual general meet... held on 16th March ... the Governor of the ...été Générale de Belgi... Mr. P.E. CORBIAU, af...med his company's faith ...the future.

Over the last 5 years, So...été Générale de Belgique ...s invested over B.F. 5,000 ...llion in company shares; ...d in 1975 issued convert...e loan bonds for a total of ... 2,700 million. Applica...ns for these bonds were ...ll in excess of the numbers ...ered. This success proves ...e high credit rating of So...été Générale de Belgique ...d the confidence placed in ... by the investing public ...th in Belgium and abroad.

The operating profit for ...75 was B.F. 1,409 million. ...e company paid a dividend ... B.F. 175 per share net of ...e Belgian withholding tax and its brake value on March 12, 1976, was about B.F. 21,256 million.

During the year the company's shareholdings had increased by B.F. 1,407 million in line with a policy designed to provide sufficient permanent capital for the further development of firms within the Société Générale de Belgique group, and to strengthen the company's stake in the industries of the future—especially the service sector.

Governor CORBIAU emphasized that the difficulties in raising equity capital through the market must not be underestimated, and even companies whose earning capacity has not been in the long term affected by the present crisis were meeting with these problems.

The annual report set out in detail the factors militating against company profits, which have in turn resulted in an unprecedented shrinkage in company financing by share issues.

Referring to the current state of business, Governor CORBIAU said that although there is now less anxiety in some industries, the problems of inflation and unemployment were far from being solved and he called for a firm national policy for economic rebirth when the crises from which the country is beginning to emerge are finally ended.

The Annual Report and the full text of Governor CORBIAU's speech can be obtained from SOCIETE GENERALE DE BELGIQUE, External Relations Department, Rue Brederode 13, B-1000 Brussels or at BANQUE BELGE LIMITED, 16 St. Helen's Place, Bishopsgate, London, EC3A 6BT. Tel.: 01-283 1080.

New Issue
March 30, 1976

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only.



EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

US-$ 300,000,000

8¼ % US-Dollar Bearer Bonds of 1976/1982

Deutsche Bank
Aktiengesellschaft

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V. | Banca Commerciale Italiana | Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas
Credit Suisse White Weld Limited | Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise | Société Générale de Banque S.A.
Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited | Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited | S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.
Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft
First Boston (Europe) Limited
Kuhn, Loeb & Co. International
Orion Bank Limited
Société Générale
Allied Irish Investment Bank Limited
Banque Nationale de Paris
Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Hill Samuel & Co. Limited
Manufacturers Hanover Limited
Privatbanken Aktieselskab
Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.
Barclays Bank International Limited
European Banking Company Limited
Kidder, Peabody International Limited
Morgan Stanley International
Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale

A. E. Ames & Co. Limited
Bache Halsey Stuart Inc.
Banca Nazionale dell'Agricoltura
Banca della Svizzera Italiana
Bank of America International
Bank Gutzwiller, Kurz, Bungener (Overseas) Limited
The Bank of Tokyo (Holland) N.V.
Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.
Banque de Neuflize, Schlumberger, Mallet
Banque de l'Union Européenne
H. Albert de Bary & Co. N.V.
Bayerische Vereinsbank
Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank
Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations
Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse
Compagnie Financière de la Deutsche Bank AG
Crédit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine
Creditanstalt-Bankverein
Den Danske Landmandsbank
Den norske Creditbank
Dewaay & Associés International S.C.S.
Effectenbank-Warburg Aktiengesellschaft
First Chicago Limited
Antony Gibbs Holdings Ltd.
Hambros Bank Limited
IBJ International Limited
Kjøbenhavns Handelsbank
Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited
McLeod, Young, Weir & Company Limited
Merck, Finck & Co.
Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited
Nomura Europe N.V.
Peterbroeck, Van Campenhout, Kempen S.A.
PKbanken
J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited
Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken
Société Générale Alsacienne de Banque
Trinkaus & Burkhardt
Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft
M. M. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co.

Andresens Bank A/S
Julius Baer International Limited
Banca Nazionale del Lavoro
Banco Ambrosiano
Bank of Bermuda Limited
Bank Leu International Ltd.
Bankers Trust International Limited
Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez
Banque Populaire Suisse S.A. Luxembourg
Banque Worms
Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank
Bergen Bank
Brown Harriman & International Banks Ltd.
James Capel & Co.
Citicorp International Bank Limited
County Bank Limited
Crédit Industriel et Commercial
Credito Italiano
Den Danske Provinsbank A/S
DG Bank Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank
Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation
Euramerica-Finanziaria Internazionale S.p.A.
Robert Fleming & Co. Limited
Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft
Handelsbank N.W. (Overseas) Limited
International Marine Banking Co. Limited
Kleinwort, Benson Limited
Lazard Frères et Cie
Lloyds Bank International Limited
B. Metzler seel. Sohn & Co.
Nesbitt, Thomson Limited
Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale
Pictet International Limited
Rothschild Bank AG
Schröder, Münchmeyer, Hengst & Co.
Slavenburg Oyens & Van Eeghen N.V.
Strauss, Turnbull & Co.
UBS-DB Corporation
J. Vontobel & Co.
Williams, Glyn & Co.
Yamaichi International (Europe) Ltd.

Arnhold and S. Bleichroeder, Inc.
Banca del Gottardo
Banca Provinciale Lombarda
Banco di Roma
Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft Aktiengesellschaft
Bank Mees & Hope NV
Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur
Banque Lambert – Luxembourg S.A.
Banque Rothschild
Baring Brothers & Co., Limited
Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale
Berliner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Caisse Centrale des Banques Populaires
Cazenove & Co.
Compagnia Finanziaria Intermobiliare S.p.A.
Crédit Commercial de France
Crédit du Nord et Union Parisienne
Daiwa Europe N.V.
Delbrück & Co.
Deutsche Girozentrale – Deutsche Kommunalbank –
Dominion Securities Corporation Harris & Partners Limited
Fellesbanken A/S
Gefina International Limited
Greenshields Incorporated
E. F. Hutton & Co. N.V.
Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino
Kredietbank N.V.
Lazard Frères & Co.
London Multinational Bank (Underwriters) Limited
Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited
The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd.
Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie.
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.
N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited
Singer & Friedlander Limited
Società Finanziaria Assicurativa RAS Group
Svenska Handelsbanken
Union Bank of Finland
Warburg Paribas Becker Inc.
Wood Gundy Limited

NYSE Nationwide Trading (2:30 p.m.) March 29

(Continued from preceding page.)

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
18¾	11	NatAirl .50	13	43	16½	16¼	16⅜+	⅛
15¾	11⅞	N Avia .67e		20	14½	14⅛	14⅛—	⅜
14½	10½	NatCan .57	6	30	13⅞	13¾	13¾—	¼
26½	21	N Can pf1.50		1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜—	½
43¾	32¼	N Chem .32	43	30	34½	34	34 —	⅜
6⅝	5⅝	NatCity Lin		9	5½	5½	5½	
49⅞	39⅝	NatDet 2.72	6	377	49⅜	49	49⅛—	⅛
25⅝	16⅛	NatDist 1.40	10	300	25¼	25	25¼+	⅛
24	21	NatFuel 2.06	8	11	22¼	21⅞	22 +	⅛
16¼	11⅝	NatGyp 1.05	12	100	16⅛	16	16⅛	
6¼	3⅞	Nat Homes		296	6½	6⅛	6½+	⅜
11⅜	6⅝	NatInd .30	4	49	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
20¾	14¼	Nt MedCare	14	55	17⅝	17½	17¾	
49	30¼	N Pres 1.20a	8	9	47⅞	47½	47⅝—	⅜
55⅝	39	Nat Semicn	34	181	48⅝	48⅜	48½—	⅛
14½	9⅜	N SvcInd .78	9	19	13⅝	13½	13⅝+	⅛
18	12⅞	N Stand .96	9	7	17⅜	17	17¼—	⅛
54¾	44¼	N Starch .88	19	2	53¾	53	53 —	½
52¾	37⅝	NatStl 2.50a	15	14	47⅝	47½	47½—	⅛
5⅜	4	Nat Tea		5	4⅜	4¾	4¾+	⅛
28¼	22½	Natoma 1.30	10	47	25¾	25⅝	25⅞+	⅜
31⅞	23⅝	NCR Cp .72	1	149	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜+	⅛
20	16⅛	Neptune .60	9	38	17	16⅞	17 +	⅛
21⅜	17½	NevPw 1.50	6	11	20¼	20¼	20½+	¼
24	21⅜	NevP pf2.30		z100	23¼	23¼	23¼+	¼
20⅝	19¼	NEngEl 1.86	8	36	20⅛	20	20	
14¼	12⅜	NEnGE 1.32	8	19	13¾	13½	13⅝+	⅛
29¼	26⅝	NEnP pf2.76		13	28¼	28	28	
30¼	25¼	N EngT 2.36	11	9	28⅛	28	28	
14¾	11	Newhall .40	8	11	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
29¾	23	Newmt 1.60	14	160	29	28⅜	28⅞—	½
27½	24	NYSEG 2.40	8	44	27	26⅞	27 +	⅛
42½	39	NYSE pf3.75		z20	41	41	41	
14¼	12½	NiaMP 1.24	6	119	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
113½	104	NIM pf 11.75		z120	111	110¾	111 +	¼
63	56½	NiaM pf 6.0		z150	60	59	60	
56½	48	NiaM pf 5.25		z190	52½	52	52 —	1½
52½	44¾	NiaM pf 4.85		z20	48½	48¼	48¼—	1¼
39	31¼	NiaM pf 3.40		z10	35½	35½	35½	
14	12	NiaShr 1.13e		14	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝—	⅜
19⅞	12	NL Ind 1	9	93	17¾	17⅜	17½—	½
21¾	15⅝	NLT Cp .64	8	88	20½	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
81¼	63⅝	NorflkWn 5	9	51	79⅛	78⅜	78⅜—	¼
18¾	14½	Norlin 1.25	6	9	17¾	17½	17¾	
38	22¼	Norris 1.40	8	17	35½	35¼	35¼—	¼
8¼	5¼	NoAmMt 1e	8	58	6¼	6	6⅛	
33	19⅞	NoAPhl 1.20	10	42	29	28⅝	29	
4	2⅝	NoCAir .10e	8	64	3¾	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
1⅜	13-16	NoCeAir wt		16	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
11	10	NoestUt 1.02	7	153	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	
24¾	22⅛	NorllGs 2.12	7	279	24¼	23⅞	23⅞—	⅛
19⅝	16¾	NIndPS 1.40	9	45	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	
46½	33⅝	NorNGs 1.76	8	28	43⅞	43⅜	43⅝+	⅛
81	79	NoNG pf5.80		z50	80½	80½	80½+	½
28⅝	24⅝	NoStPw 1.94	9	117	26¼	25⅞	25⅞—	⅛
103	95½	NSPw pf8.80		z30	101	101	101 +	2¼
38¾	25½	NorTel .60	14	40	36¾	35⅝	35⅞—	¾
6	3⅛	Northgt .50e	29	22	5⅛	5	5	
30¾	22⅞	Northrp 1.20	7	111	31¾	30⅛	30⅞+	⅜
32¾	23	NwstAirl .45	15	196	29½	29⅛	29½—	½
48¼	43¼	NwtBnc 1.70	10	71	48⅝	48¼	48⅝+	⅜
30⅝	24⅜	NwtEnrgy 2	4	38	27½	26¾	27¼+	¼
30⅜	24⅞	NwtEnr cf 2	4	4	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞+	⅛
45⅜	32¼	NwtInd 1.75	4	90	41⅜	40⅞	41	
22⅞	14½	Nwstind wt		13	20⅜	20⅛	20¼—	¼
12¾	10	NwMuL .95e	14	9	11⅛	11	11⅛	
35½	28¼	NwtStW 1.20	18	1	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛—	⅛
37	25¼	Norton 1.70	9	12	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛+	⅜
24⅞	20⅜	NorSim .50b	11	357	21½	21¼	21⅜—	⅛
54	45	NortS pf1.60		64	46½	46¼	46¼—	¼
30	14½	NucorCp .32	8	19	27⅞	27½	27⅞+	¼
12½	7	NVF 2.45t	7	49	9¼	8⅞	9⅛—	⅛
O								
11	7¼	Oak Ind .40	23	108	9⅝	9¼	9⅜—	¼
14¾	12¾	OakiteP .92	9	2	14	14	14	
18	14	OccidPet 1	6	423	15⅞	15⅛	15⅜—	⅛
8⅞	6⅛	OccidPet wt		50	7½	7½	7½—	⅛
57	48⅛	OccidPt pf 4		2	52¼	52¼	52¼—	¾
58¼	46¾	OcciP pf3.60		50	52¼	51⅝	51⅝—	⅝
24	20⅞	OcciP pf2.50		21	23	22¾	22⅞	
29⅜	26¼	OcciP pf2.16		3	28	28	28	
24	15¼	OgdenCp 1	4	9	20¾	20⅜	20⅜	
37	25¾	Ogdn pf1.87		2	32	32	32 —	½
19¼	15⅝	OhioEd 1.66	9	133	17⅞	17½	17⅝—	⅛
88¾	80	OhEd pf8.20		z100	86	85⅝	86 +	½
51½	44¾	OhEd pf4.40		z70	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛—	¾
45	39½	OhEd pf2.90		z70	42¾	42¾	42¾+	¾
123⅝	112½	OhP pfA 14		z400	119¾	119	119¾+	1½
123¾	116	OhPw pf 14		z90	119	118¾	119	
85	76½	OhPw pf8.48		z50	84	84	84	
12⅛	9⅝	OKC Cp .80	5	10	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
27½	19	OklaGE 1.44	10	24	19⅞	19¾	19⅞—	⅛
25¾	23¼	OklaNG 1.80	8	31	25¾	25½	25¾+	¼
45⅛	30¼	OlinCp 1.32	8	126	41¼	40⅝	40⅞—	⅜
36⅝	25⅛	Olinkraft 1	10	21	31	30⅝	30⅝—	½
14	9¼	Omark .60	5	26	12¾	12	12 —	¼
13½	9	Oneida .76	7	16	13	12¾	12¾—	¼
16¼	12¼	Opelika 1	8	2	16	16	16 —	¼
15⅛	13¼	OranRk 1.28	8	21	13¾	13¾	13¾	
15⅝	10¼	Orange .18b	12	57	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	
40	36¼	OtisElv 2.20	8	4	39⅛	38⅞	38⅞—	⅛
34⅝	25¾	OutMar 1.20	16	25	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	
19	12⅞	OutletCo .92	6	10	18⅛	18	18	
24⅝	19	OvernitT .80	10	44	21½	20⅞	21⅛—	½
15⅜	10⅞	OverSh .20b	4	38	15⅝	15½	15½+	¼
57	42	OwenCn .88	19	121	54⅞	54⅜	54⅝—	⅜
61¾	51¾	OwenIll 1.88	10	115	59⅝	59⅛	59¼+	½
95	83½	OwnIl pf4.75		9	93	91½	93 +	1¼
25	16⅛	Oxfrdind .68	7	16	25	24½	24½—	½
P - Q								
14¼	12⅝	PacAS 1.20a		14	13¾	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
23⅛	20	PacGas 1.88	8	544	20⅞	20¾	20¾	
18⅝	16¾	PacLtg 1.68	8	67	17¼	17	17¼+	⅛
31¾	25⅞	PacLumbr 1	17	15	30⅜	30⅛	30⅛—	⅛
32⅜	25⅝	PacPetrl .80	11	99	30⅜	30½	30⅜—	½
21¾	20⅛	PacPw 1.70	9	103	20⅞	20½	20¾+	⅛
16¾	13⅞	PacTT 1.20	8	76	15⅛	15	15⅛	
80	72½	PacTT pf 6		z10	76	75	76 —	½
12⅝	5⅛	PaineW .30e	6	49	10½	10⅛	10⅛—	¼
17½	12½	PalW pf1.30		1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
8½	4¼	PalmBc .25	6	3	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
8½	5⅞	Pamida .10e	9	43	7⅜	7⅛	7½—	⅛
7⅞	5⅛	PanAm Air		711	6½	6⅜	6⅜+	⅛
35⅞	29⅜	PanEP 2.10	7	56	34¾	34⅜	34¾—	½
15	8	Paprcft .66b	9	63	14⅝	14½	14⅝—	⅛
14⅝	12½	Pargasinc 1	11	48	13⅞	13½	13⅝	
23⅝	17⅛	Parker Drill	6	172	22½	21⅝	22⅛+	⅜
31⅝	21¾	ParHan 1.12	10	13	31¼	31	31¼+	½
16¼	11⅜	ParkPen .40	8	4	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
23⅜	16½	Payls nw .40	9	1	19¼	19¼	19¼+	⅛
19⅞	14⅞	PeabGa .12e	11	627	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	
3⅞	1⅛	Penn Cent		60	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
6⅞	4⅜	PenDix .24b		30	6⅛	6	6	
60¾	49½	Penney 1.16	19	165	59⅞	59⅛	59⅛—	⅛
21⅝	19⅛	PaPwLt 1.80	7	44	20¼	19⅞	20¼+	⅛
125½	117½	PaPLt pf 13		z100	122½	122½	122½—	½
98½	87	PaPL pf8.60		z60	93	93	93	
89½	80¼	PaPL pf8.40		z220	86	85	86 +	1
51½	44⅝	PaPL pf4.40		z100	49	49	49 +	¾
37⅞	27½	Penmwlt 1.48	10	101	33⅞	33⅛	33⅞+	⅜
25	21	Penwl pf1.60		51	24½	24½	24½	
30⅛	19⅛	Pennzol 1.20	10	193	30⅛	29¾	30 +	⅛
38½	25½	Pennz pf1.33		1	38¼	38¼	38¼—	¼
7⅞	5⅛	PeopDrg .20		8	6	6	6	
38½	34¾	PeopleGas 3	7	56	37⅛	36½	37	
76½	69⅜	PepsiCo 1.60	17	70	74¼	73⅝	73¾—	¼
27	20½	PerkElm .30	23	342	25¾	25⅜	25⅝+	⅛
28	24⅛	Pet Inc 1.50	7	19	24½	24⅛	24⅝+	⅛
15	13¼	PetInc pf1.80		6	13¾	13¼	13¾—	⅛
16⅝	11⅞	PeterPl .80a	9	1	15⅜	15⅞	15⅞+	⅛
26	20	Petrolan .60	7	38	22¼	21⅝	21⅝—	⅜
23⅞	20¼	Petrim 2.55e		21	22¼	21⅞	22	
31	26	Pfizer .84	14	423	30⅝	29½	30⅛+	⅜
45¾	36¼	PhelpD 2.20	20	39	45⅝	45⅜	45⅜—	⅞
17¼	14⅞	PhilaEl 1.64	9	148	16	15⅞	15⅞	
89	78	PhilE pf8.75		y60	86½	86½	86½—	¼
80½	69⅝	PhilE pf7.80		y2000	78	78	78 +	2¾
79	66½	PhilE pf7.75		y500	76	76	76 +	2
15½	12⅝	PhilaSub .80	7	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
59⅛	50¼	PhilMorr 1	15	152	55	54⅝	54⅝—	⅜
7⅝	3¼	Phillips Ind		32	7	6¼	6⅞—	⅛
58⅞	49½	PhillPet 1.60	12	272	55½	54¾	54⅝—	1⅜
11¼	7⅝	PhillVnH .40	31	27	11⅜	11¼	11⅛+	⅛
23¼	14¼	Pickwik .24e	10	12	21½	21½	21½	
17¾	15	PiedNG 1.40	6	5	15⅞	15¼	15⅜	
8⅞	4½	Pier 1 Imprt		24	7⅛	7½	7½+	⅛
44¾	35½	Pilsbury 1	13	354	39¾	38½	38⅞+	⅜
36⅝	27⅞	Pioner 1.20b	10	18	30⅝	29⅞	30 +	⅜
18	13½	PitneyB .68	8	168	16	15½	15⅝—	¼
23⅜	17⅛	PittFrg .80b	6	3	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	
39½	31	Pittstn .80a	6	317	35¾	35	35 —	⅜
29⅝	20¼	PizzaHt .03e	15	45	28⅜	28	28⅜—	⅛
4⅝	3	Plan Resrch	9	42	4	4	4 —	⅛
5	2⅞	Playboy .12	67	3	4⅛	4	4	
16½	12⅝	Plessey .86e	7	4	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝—	¼
6⅝	5⅝	PNB MR .40	21	26	6⅝	6⅛	6¼	
42⅛	31¼	Polaroid .32	20	516	39¾	37⅝	38¼+	⅞
14	9⅝	Ponderosa	47	185	11¾	11¼	11¼—	¼
24⅞	17½	PopeTal .70	16	2	20⅜	20¼	20⅜—	¼
30½	15⅜	Portec 1b	7	80	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛—	⅜
19⅛	16⅞	PorGE 1.64	7	91	19	18⅞	18⅞	
110½	102	PoG pf 11.50		z130	107½	107¼	107¼—	1
65	48⅜	Potltch 1.50	13	21	59⅜	58¼	58⅛—	1⅝
13⅜	11¾	PotmEl 1.16	11	152	13	12¾	12¾	
57½	53½	PotEl pf5.50		z110	57½	57½	57½+	½
49	43	PotEl pf4.50		2480	46¼	46¼	46½+	¼
50	35	PPG In 1.80	11	101	47⅛	47	47	
15	10⅞	Premier .40	10	94	15	14⅞	15 +	⅛
18½	15	Premr pf.90		7	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
95¾	81⅝	ProctGam 2	21	287	90⅝	90	90⅝	
47¼	27	Proler 1.40	4	3	42¾	42¼	42½	
9¼	5½	PSA Inc		22	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	
17¼	15⅝	PSvCol 1.30	8	x44	16⅞	16⅝	16½+	⅛
20¼	17⅝	PSvEG 1.72	9	143	19¼	18⅞	19⅛+	⅛
119½	111½	PSE pf 12.25		z50	116½	116½	116½	
58¼	52	PSEG pf5.28		z120	57	55	57 +	2
57¾	48½	PSEG pf5.05		z2800	53¾	53	53⅛+	¾
47¼	41	PSEG pf4.30		z1800	45¾	45⅝	45⅝+	⅛
27⅜	25	PSEG pf2.43		2	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝—	⅛
16	14½	PSEG pf1.40		2	15¼	15¼	15¼—	¼
43⅝	38	P Svind 2.72	12	26	40⅛	40	40¼+	⅛
109	103⅝	PSInd pf9.44		z10000	108	108	108 —	7
20¼	18⅝	PSvNH 1.88	7	12	20⅜	20	20⅛—	⅛
29¼	25½	PSNH pf2.75		z200	28¼	28¼	28⅞+	¼
20⅝	16⅝	PSvNM 1.36	8	20	19½	19¼	19½+	¼
6	4⅛	Publckr Ind	17	19	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
4¼	2⅛	Pueblo Int		3	3¼	3⅛	3¼—	⅛
30½	25⅝	PugSPL 2.36	6	50	29½	29½	29½+	½
36⅝	27⅝	Pullmn 1.20	10	65	36	35⅜	35⅜—	⅛
17	14⅞	PurexCp .96	9	58	16	15⅝	16 +	½
23	19	Purex pf1.35		2	21½	21	21 —	⅞
6⅛	3½	Purltn Fash	33	22	6	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
45⅛	32⅝	Purolfr 1.04	14	18	44½	43¾	43⅞—	⅛
28⅝	23⅝	QuakOat .84	12	168	24	23⅝	23⅝—	⅜
110½	103	QuaO pf9.56		z100	106	106	106	
20¼	16¾	QuakStO .78	12	12	19½	19¼	19¼—	¼
7½	5⅜	Questor .01r	28	4	6⅝	6½	6⅝+	⅛
R								
52¾	46½	RalstonPu 1	16	71	49	48⅝	48⅝—	¼
6⅞	3⅞	Ramada Inn	106	167	5½	5⅜	5½	
11⅛	7	Rancoln .40		5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
8½	5⅛	Rapid Am		22	6¾	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
33¾	17	Raybest 1.50	4	3	30¾	30⅝	30⅝—	⅛
19⅞	15¼	Raymint .56	6	10	17¾	17½	17⅝—	⅛
53¾	44⅝	Raytheon 1	11	95	53¼	52⅝	52⅞—	⅛
29	18⅞	RCA 1	20	598	28¼	27⅞	28⅛+	⅛
68¾	52	RCA cf 4		4	68	67½	67½+	½
19⅛	16⅛	ReadBat .40	4	78	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
5⅝	2½	Redman Ind		44	5½	5	5½+	⅛
15⅛	10	ReeceCp .74	13	3	13¾	13½	13½—	⅛
30	22	Reeves 1.80	8	24	30	29⅝	29⅝—	½
17⅞	11⅜	ReichCh .66	7	80	16½	16	16⅛+	¼
10	7	Reliab St .64	6	25	9⅝	9⅝	9½—	⅛
28½	18	ReliansEl 1	11	73	27¼	26⅝	27¼+	⅛
77½	51½	Relian pf3		6	75	74⅞	75	
13⅝	6	Relian Grp		13	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
17	8½	RelGrp pfC		8	16⅛	16	16	
23½	12	RelGrp pfB		8	23½	23	23 —	½
9¾	6⅝	Republic Cp	9	12	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜—	⅛
15⅛	10	RepFinS .80	8	21	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	
3⅜	1	RepMtg Inv		10	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
40⅛	27⅛	RepStl 1.60	8	91	35¼	34⅝	35¼—	⅛
13¼	7⅝	ResrvOil .16	9	153	12⅝	12½	12⅛+	⅛
48	33⅜	RevcoDS .40	23	15	45½	45⅛	45⅛+	¼
11½	7⅞	Revere Copp		6	10	9⅞	10	
79¼	69¾	Revlon 1.60	17	33	75¼	75	75	
6½	3⅝	Rexham .20	8	11	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	
32½	20½	Rexnrd 1.20	8	133	32¾	31⅞	32⅛+	½
57¼	40	Rexn pf2.50		1	58	58	58 +	¾
48	32⅞	Rexn pf2.36		5	48½	47	48½+	½
68¼	61¼	Reynin 3.08	9	127	63⅞	63⅝	63⅝	
80	70	Reyln pf2.25		2	73¼	73¼	73⅛—	⅛
41⅛	22⅛	ReynMet 1a	11	196	40⅜	39⅞	40	
83	56½	ReyM pf4.50		12	82¾	82	82 —	¾
15¾	8¾	RevSec .40a	9	15	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝—	¼
13¼	9⅝	Richardsn 1	62	11	12¾	12½	12⅝—	⅛
26¼	21½	RichMer .64	13	70	25¾	25	25½+	1
14¾	10½	Richmnd .80	13	8	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	
32	9½	RiegelT 1.50	7	3	30	30	30 +	⅛
24⅝	15	RioGran .60	10	16	24½	24¼	24⅜—	⅛
13⅝	9½	RioGr pf.80		113	13⅜	13	13 —	⅛
20⅝	15⅛	Rite Aid .16	19	54	18¾	18⅝	18¾+	⅛
28⅞	19⅛	RlvlanF .96	13	39	27⅞	27	27 —	½
22⅝	13⅝	Robshaw .70	29	38	22⅝	21¾	22 —	⅛
27¼	21	Robrtsn 1.50	5	8	27¼	26⅞	27⅛+	¼
12⅝	10⅝	Robins .28a	10	243	11⅛	11	11 —	¼
17⅛	15½	RochG 1.28b	7	x47	15⅞	15½	15½—	⅛
18½	10⅝	Rockowr .64	6	38	17¼	16½	16⅞—	⅜
30½	23⅝	Rockwllnt 2	10	120	29⅝	29¼	29⅜	
73¼	57	Rklnt pf4.75		10	73⅜	73	73 —	¼
26¼	20⅛	Rklnt pf1.35		1	26	26	26	
76¾	58	RohmH 1.28	35	39	63⅞	62⅝	62⅝—	⅞
8¼	4⅝	Rohr Ind		23	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
27¾	20¾	Rollins .30	16	17	24	24	24 —	⅜
6	4	Ronson Cp		11	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
20	16½	Roper 1.20	9	15	18	17⅝	18 +	½
25	19¾	RorerA .94	11	77	21½	21¼	21⅜	
28¾	23	Rosario .40b	13	51	26½	26½	26⅞—	⅛
29½	22⅝	Rowan .20	4	23	27⅞	27¼	27¼—	⅛
47⅞	41⅜	RoyID 3.6e	5	317	47⅛	46⅞	47⅛+	⅛
8⅞	4⅝	Roylind .10e	8	140	7⅞	7¼	7⅜—	⅛
9	4⅝	RTE Cp .16	84	23	8⅞	8⅝	8⅜—	⅛
29⅝	24¼	Rubbrm .40	19	10	25⅞	25⅜	25⅞+	⅛
24½	16⅛	Rucker .20	6	146	24⅛	23	23⅝+	⅞
14⅝	10⅛	RussTog .76	8	29	13	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
12⅞	9	Ryder Sys	13	310	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
S								
4⅞	35	SabineR .60	11	5	40¾	40½	40½—	⅜
5¼	2⅛	Safegrd Ind	11	35	4¼	4	4⅛+	¼
48⅜	43	SafewyStr 2	8	135	44¾	44⅛	44⅜—	⅛
15	8	SagaCp .07e	11	19	13⅝	13½	13⅝+	⅛
45⅜	33½	StJoMin 1.20	10	38	41½	41	41⅛+	¼
33½	23⅝	StLSaF 2.50	6	7	32¾	32¼	32½	
12	10⅛	StPaulS .96a		49	11½	11	11½+	⅛
50½	34½	StRegP 1.52	11	172	45⅝	45¼	45⅛—	⅛
9⅝	6⅛	Salant .24b	7	21	8¼	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
13⅝	11½	SanDGs 1.20	14	59	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
11⅝	6⅝	Sandrs Asso	18	18	10¼	10	10 —	⅛
9¼	7¼	SJuanR .99t	6	4	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
39½	30⅜	SFeInd .80	9	193	39⅝	39⅜	39⅝+	⅜
10⅞	8¼	SFeInd pf.50		7	10½	10½	10½	
26⅛	20⅝	SanFeInt .30	8	92	25⅞	25¼	25½	
14	9⅛	SarstWel .30	8	28	13⅛	12⅞	13 —	⅛
4½	3¼	Saul REst		21	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
9¾	8	SavEIP .50e	5	25	9⅝	9¼	9¼	
14⅛	12⅝	SavnEA 1.34		3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅜
12⅞	11	SavEl pf1.28		3	12⅛	12	12⅛+	⅛
6¼	3⅛	Sav A Stop	67	32	5½	5¼	5⅜	
11¼	7½	SavOnDr .20	12	19	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
13⅛	6⅞	SavinB Mch		15	12⅝	12½	12½—	⅛
8⅛	3⅜	Saxon Ind	11	170	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
3⅝	2	SCA Svc		24	2⅝	3⅛	3⅛+	⅜
5⅝	3	Schaefer Cp		10	5	4⅝	5 +	¼
58¼	47½	SchergPl .88	23	166	58	57¼	57¾—	¼
24	19½	SchlitzBr .68	19	59	20¼	20	20 +	¼
83	70	Schlumb .80	20	106	77	76	77 +	⅞
18⅜	11½	SCM Cp .70	6	52	16⅝	16¼	16⅛—	⅛
16⅝	11⅝	SCOA In .70	6	17	15⅜	15¼	15¼—	¼
7¼	5⅝	ScotLad .36	6	16	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
29⅛	18	ScotFet 1.08	10	24	25¼	25¼	25¼	
19⅝	15	ScottFor .74	7	11	17	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
24½	14¼	ScottPap .68	12	331	23¼	23	23⅛—	¼
9¾	7⅜	Scottys .10	21	14	9⅜	9¼	9¼	
17⅜	11⅞	ScovilIMfg 1		32	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝—	⅛
43	29½	Scovil pf2.50		1	40¼	40¼	40¼—	1⅛
7	4⅜	ScudDuoVt	13	27	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
8¾	8	Scudd pf.83e		6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
20¾	14½	Sea Cont .30	3	23	19⅝	19¼	19⅞+	⅛
27⅝	20½	SeabCL 1.40	8	76	25⅞	25¼	25⅞+	⅛
6⅝	3⅝	SeabWA .22f	8	139	5¼	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
31⅛	26⅛	Seagram .80	13	25	27⅜	27	27 —	¼
7¾	4⅞	Seagrave	6	22	6¾	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
17⅛	13⅜	SearleG .52	11	466	16¾	16½	16⅝+	⅛
79¼	63½	Sears 1.60a	24	28	78¼	77¼	77⅝	
4½	2⅝	Seatrain Lin		218	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
27¾	22	Sedcolnc .18	6	20	26	25¼	26 +	⅜
6⅝	4⅛	SvcColnt .12	4	20	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
16	11½	Servomt .66	9	19	15	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
9½	5⅛	Shakspre .32	14	11	9⅝	9¼	9¼—	⅛
54⅞	47⅜	ShellOil 2.80	7	52	54¾	53⅝	54 —	⅜
4½	11⅛	ShellrGl .56	5	35	12⅜	11⅞	12¼+	⅛
23	18¼	ShllGl pf1.35		2	21	20⅜	20⅜—	⅜
41⅞	33¼	SherwW 2.20	19	13	37¼	36⅝	36⅞+	⅜
70	58½	Shr W pf4.40		z50	62½	62½	62½—	½
11¼	9⅞	SierrPac .92	9	26	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	
18	15⅛	Signal .90b	9	132	17	16⅝	16⅝—	⅜
17⅛	15	Signal pf 1		3	16¼	16¼	16¼	
40½	32	SignodeCp	16	5	37¾	37⅛	37½	
7⅞	5	SimPrec .14	10	14	7⅝	7¼	7⅜—	⅛
23½	19¼	Simm .88a	15	27	23½	23¼	23⅜+	⅛
23½	15½	SimPat .40b	17	153	19¼	18⅝	18¾—	½
20	8⅝	Singer .30p		436	18⅝	17⅞	18⅛+	⅛
37¾	24½	Singr pf3.50		13	33⅝	33¼	33⅝+	⅜
28	23	Skaggs .50	14	23	25	24½	25 +	¾
71½	66⅞	Skelly 1.60a	9	5	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	
12⅝	7⅝	Skil Corp	37	8	11	10⅝	10⅝—	⅜
22⅛	16⅛	Skyline .24	52	106	21⅜	20⅞	21⅛—	⅛
14½	8⅝	SmithAO .60		6	14	14	14	
38⅛	28⅛	Smithint .36	8	74	32⅝	32¼	32¼—	⅛
69½	58½	Smithkline 2	15	253	66¼	65⅜	66 +	¼
18¼	13	SmithTr .50	9	11	16⅜	16½	16⅝+	¼
20	16⅝	Smucker .80	8	13	16¾	16½	16¾+	¼
6⅛	3⅛	Sonesta Int	2	49	4½	4¼	4⅜—	⅛
9	8⅝	Sony Corp	36	742	9¼	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
32½	27⅝	SooLin 2.35e	7	1	30½	30½	30½+	¼
11⅝	8¼	SOS Con .40	7	15	11½	11⅛	11⅛—	⅜
18	15⅛	SCarEG 1.52	8	27	16⅞	16½	16⅝—	¼
3¼	10¼	Soudwn .30r	6	21	11⅛	11⅛	11½	
14⅝	10	SoestBk .40b	9	19	10¾	10½	10½—	¼
7	5	SoeasPS .99t	10	1	6	5¼	5⅝—	⅛
2⅞	19⅝	SoCalE 1.68	7	73	20¼	19⅞	20⅛+	⅛
16⅛	14¼	SouthCo 1.40	7	1105	15	14¾	14⅞—	⅛
37½	31¼	SoInGE 2.40	8	3	32⅞	32¾	32⅞+	⅜
55¼	48⅛	SoNRes 1.65	7	24	49¼	48⅝	48⅝—	½
38⅛	32⅝	SoNwEnTl 3	10	12	35⅝	35¼	35½	
47	43¼	SoNE pf3.82		2	45	45	45 —	¼
37¼	30	Sou Pac 2.24	13	120	37⅛	36⅝	36⅞—	⅛
62¼	50⅝	Sou Ry 2.12	11	11	56½	56	56⅛+	½
6	5½	Sou Ry pf.50		40	5⅝	5¾	5¾—	⅛
36½	27½	SoUnGs 1.76	8	1	34	34	34 +	¼
26⅛	21½	Southld .40b	12	20	23⅝	23¼	23⅜+	⅛
13⅝	6⅛	SwstFor .28	200	31	12	11⅞	12 +	⅛
25¾	16¼	SwtFL pf1.58		10	24¾	24½	24½—	⅛
13⅝	11½	SwtPSv .98	30	56	12½	12⅛	12⅛	
15⅞	10	SperryHut 1	10	5	14⅜	14	14⅜+	¼
48⅞	38⅝	SperryR .76	12	393	47½	47⅛	47½—	⅜
13⅝	6⅜	Sprague El		32	11¾	11½	11¾	
14¼	10¼	Spring M .75	18	8	13¼	13⅛	13¼	
29	20¾	SquarD 1.10	18	31	27⅞	27	27	
38⅞	30⅜	Squibb .90	16	86	34⅛	33½	34 —	½
31⅞	24¾	StaleyMfg 1	6	86	30⅞	29⅞	29⅞—	⅞
23⅝	21⅞	StPoor 1.92e		28	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	
40⅛	33¼	StBrand 1.14	15	67	36⅛	35⅞	35⅞—	1
49⅝	37¼	StBPaint .32	26	21	46¼	45⅞	46	
34⅝	29⅝	StdOilCal 2	8	866	34⅛	34	34⅛—	⅛
46	40⅝	StOilInd 2.30	9	310	47⅝	47	47⅜—	⅛
79⅜	61½	StOilOh 1.36	21	72	70⅞	70¼	70⅞—	⅛
9⅝	6⅝	StdPress .40	25	23	8⅛	7⅞	8 —	⅛
7	5¼	StdPrud .66	38	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
16	9¼	Standex .60	7	7	13¾	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
28¼	21	StanWk 1.04	13	86	28¼	27¾	28⅛+	⅜
9¼	6⅝	Stanray .60		19	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
20½	16⅝	Starrett 1	7	2	18⅞	19⅛	19⅛—	¼
2¼	1⅜	StaMut Inv		4	1¾	1¾	1¾	
12	10⅛	StaMS 1.10e		21	11⅝	11½	11½+	⅛
108	84	StaufCh 2.40	9	88	91¾	90	90 —	1¾
21	16⅞	SterDrug .70	14	269	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	
6½	4⅛	SterlPre .11t	7	118	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛+	¼
16	12⅞	Sterndnt .40	8	13	15	14⅞	15 +	⅛
26⅛	18⅛	StevenJ 1.20	11	x95	24½	24⅛	24⅜ +	⅛
30⅛	23¾	StewWa 1.96	9	11	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞—	⅛
25⅛	18⅝	StokVC 1.20	8	30	24½	23⅝	23⅞—	⅜
14	10⅛	StokVC pf 1		z540	13⅝	13¼	13¼+	¼
62⅞	48⅛	StoneW 2.50	8	18	58	57⅜	57⅜—	⅜
25⅛	15	StoneCon .60	7	6	23¼	23½	23¼+	⅜
26	21	StopShp 1.10	5	4	25¼	25	25	
13⅛	9	Storge Tech	8	30	11⅝	11¼	11⅜+	¼
22¾	15⅞	StorerBds 1	8	121	22⅛	21¾	22 +	⅜
15	10¼	StrldRite .80	8	9	14⅜	14¼	14¼—	⅛
48½	39⅝	StuWor 1.32	9	5	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	
36	30½	StW pfA1.40		5	33½	33½	33½—	¼
5⅝	3⅝	Suave Shoe	8	9	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
20	14⅝	SubProGs 1	7	6	17	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
8¼	6⅛	SuCrest .50	5	66	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
19½	11¼	Sun Chm .40		59	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛+	1⅜
31⅛	26⅞	SunOil 1.2r	7	36	30⅞	30⅜	30⅝—	⅛
35⅝	31¼	Sun O pf2.25		29	34	33⅝	33⅝—	⅛
28½	20¾	Sunbeam 1	13	12	26⅛	26½	26⅜+	⅛
30¼	17	Sundstrd .80	9	209	29¼	28⅞	29 +	⅛
13⅝	9⅛	SunshMg .36	15	34	11	10⅞	11 —	⅛
31¼	24⅝	SupVal 1.10	9	53	30¼	30⅛	30⅛ +	⅛
203	159½	SuprOil 1.80	10	9	165½	165	165	
8	5⅛	SupmkG .30	22	81	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
40¼	19	Superscpe	9	84	25⅝	25¼	25⅜—	¼
5½	4	Sutro Mtg		4	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	
17⅛	10⅛	Swank .60a	9	23	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
22¼	16¼	Sybron .84	10	55	22	21¼	21⅝—	⅛
7⅜	5⅝	Systron Don	12	20	6⅝	6¼	6⅝+	⅛
T								
28⅝	23¼	TaftBrd .80	10	19	25¾	25	25¼	⅛
4⅜	1⅞	Talcott Nat	11	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
10	6⅞	Talley .60	7	46	9¼	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
12	8⅞	Talley pfB 1		16	11½	11⅛	11⅜—	⅛
19	16	TempEl 1.04	9	16	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
47⅝	26½	Tandy Corp	16	89	43⅞	43⅝	43⅞—	⅛
21¼	13½	Tandycrft	11	128	20¼	19⅞	20 +	⅜
12¼	5⅞	Tappan .20		22	10¼	10	10¼+	¼
46⅛	18	Technicare	22	172	35¼	33	33⅞—	⅞
7	5	Technicolr	10	22	6¼	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
19⅝	9⅝	Technicon	13	42	12¾	12⅝	12¾	
60⅞	44¼	Tektronx .24	19	18	60⅝	60	60⅛+	⅛
10⅝	5¼	Telecor .30	9	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
53⅝	22⅞	Teledyn .32t	8	134	51	50⅝	50⅞+	¼
85¾	62	Teledyn pf 6		3	83½	83	83 +	½
11¼	5⅛	Teleprmpt		160	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝—	⅜
4⅝	1⅞	Telex Cp	14	190	4⅛	4	4⅛	
29⅞	26	Tenneco 1.76	7	146	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛—	⅜
110¼	97½	Tennc pf5.50		1	105	105	105	
18⅛	13⅜	TesoroPet	5	122	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
31⅞	25⅞	Tesor pf2.16		40	28⅝	28	28⅛—	½
27⅞	23⅜	Texaco 2	9	1299	27⅛	26⅝	26⅞+	⅛
39⅞	34½	TexComm 1	12	3	37¾	37¾	37¾—	⅛
34⅝	28⅜	TexETr 1.85	7	78	30½	30⅛	30⅛+	¼
29⅞	27⅞	TxET pf2.87		9	29⅛	29¼	29¼	
35⅝	28	TexGsT 1.88	7	112	33¼	33	33 —	¼
34⅝	28½	TxGs pf1.50		1	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝—	⅜
35⅝	23	TexsgIf 1.20	10	64	34⅞	34⅛	34⅜+	⅛
14¾	11⅞	TexasInd 1b	11	4	14	13⅞	14 +	⅛
125¼	93⅝	TexInst 1	46	103	124¾	123¾	124⅝+	½
8¼	5¾	Texas Intl	8	45	7	6⅞	7	
18⅛	13¼	TexOGs .01b	8	179	16⅝	16⅜	16½+	⅛
20¼	17	TXPcLd .35e	18	9	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞—	⅛
22½	17⅝	TexUtil 1.32	9	221	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	
9⅝	7	Textl Ind		2	7¼	7¼	7⅛—	⅛
28½	20⅝	Textron 1.10	11	57	27⅞	27¾	27¾	
33¾	26⅝	Textr pf2.08		1	32	32	32 —	¼
26	19½	Textr pf1.40		5	25⅝	25½	25⅛—	⅛
17⅞	12⅝	Thiokol .70	7	224	17½	17	17¼—	⅛
42½	33	ThomBet .76	23	77	39	38⅛	38⅜—	½
13½	7⅝	Thomln .40b	18	11	12	12	12 +	¼
13⅞	7⅝	ThomJW .50	10	5	12	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
9¼	6½	ThriftDg .40	15	79	9⅛	8⅞	9 —	⅛
15⅝	12⅛	TI Corp 1	21	20	14½	14⅛	14⅜	
34⅛	28½	TidwatM .80	6	6	33½	33⅛	33⅜—	⅛
19½	13⅜	TigerInt .40	12	100	17½	17	17 —	⅛
69½	61⅞	TimeInc 2	14	40	64½	64	64 —	½
23	18¾	TimeMir .60	13	3	19¾	19¾	19¾	
53¾	36⅜	Timkn 2.80a	8	38	49	48⅝	48⅝—	⅜
13⅜	10	Tish Rlty		7	10½	10⅛	10⅛—	⅜
6½	4⅝	TobinP .15e		6	5½	5½	5½	
25¾	22⅝	TolEdis 2.12	7	26	24	23⅞	24 +	⅛
19¼	10½	TonkaCp .40	8	15	16¼	15⅞	16 —	⅛
8¼	6⅛	TootRol .40b	22	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
27⅞	19½	TraneCo .96	9	24	25⅜	25¼	25¼	
35¾	29¼	TranUn 1.60	19	30	31	30⅝	30⅝+	⅛
14⅝	7½	Trans W Air		59	11¾	11⅝	11½	
16½	11⅛	TWA pf 2		1	14⅛	14¼	14⅛—	⅛
12⅛	8¼	Transam .62	10	321	11⅝	11½	11⅝+	⅛
22⅞	21¼	Traninc 1.92		18	21⅝	21½	21½	
11⅞	8½	Transco .80	5	52	11	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
10	8	Transcn .45	13	91	9¾	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
10½	6⅝	TranOhF .20	6	8	9⅞	9¾	9⅞+	⅛
26¼	16⅞	Tranwy 1.40	9	114	25½	25¼	25⅛—	⅛
34¼	25	Travirs 1.08	14	135	31⅛	30⅝	30⅝—	⅛
40	32¼	Travelr pf 2		1	36¾	36½	36⅝—	⅛
11⅝	6⅝	TRE Corp		42	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞+	⅛
21⅞	18⅛	TriCon 1.52e		32	21⅝	21½	21⅝	
15½	10⅞	Trianind .90	10	7	13½	13⅛	13½+	⅛
12½	6⅛	Triang Pac		2	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
37½	26⅛	Trinity 1.1z	6	32	35⅝	34¾	35¼—	⅛
30⅝	25	Tropican .20	19	76	28⅝	28	28 —	¼
36¼	26⅝	TRW In 1.20	11	74	32¼	31½	31⅝—	⅝
71⅝	58	TRW pf4.50		3	67½	67⅞	67⅞—	
13½	12	TucsonG .96	7	73	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
15	10⅝	TwenCen .50	5	84	12¼	11⅞	12 —	⅛
17⅝	11½	TycoLb .20e	11	23	15½	15¼	15⅜—	⅛
38⅝	20⅝	TylerCp .80	7	12	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛—	⅜
U								
29⅝	22	UAL Inc .60		111	24⅝	23⅞	24⅛+	⅛
25	20½	UARCO 1.30	7	3	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
16⅝	13½	UGI Cp 1.40	7	7	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	⅛
29⅝	27	UGI pf2.75		z1000	28¾	28	28⅛—	⅛
14¼	10⅝	UMC Ind 1	10	32	13½	13⅜	13½	
2⅝	1¼	UMET Tr		32	1⅞	1⅝	1¾+	¼
11⅝	7⅝	Unarco .50	6	3	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	
49	45	UniNV 2.92e	9	5	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛—	¼
10½	8½	UnBancp .84	9	40	9⅞	9⅜	9⅝+	⅛
100⅝	70½	U Camp 2.40	15	662	88⅝	86⅝	87¼—	1¾
76⅝	60⅝	UnCarb 2.50	11	363	72¼	71½	71⅝—	⅜
7⅝	6⅛	Un Commrc		5	7	6⅝	6⅝	
9⅝	4⅞	Union Corp	27	38	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛ +	⅛
14⅝	12½	Un Elec 1.28	8	132	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	
88	76	UnEl 71pf 6		1	85½	85½	85½+	1
43	40	UnEl pf 4		z20	43	43	43 +	¾
28⅝	26¼	UnEl pf2.72		6	27⅞	27¾	27⅞	
6	4¼	Un Fidelity	7	18	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞—	⅛
47¾	40⅝	UnOCal 1.98	7	132	46¼	45⅝	46 —	¼
62	52½	UOCs pf2.50		4	59⅝	59⅞	59⅝+	⅛
86⅞	76	UPacCp 2.80	14	84	87¼	86⅝	87¼+	½
2⅝	1⅝	Unlona Inc		36	2	2	2 —	⅛
10⅝	7¾	Uniroyal .50	12	162	8⅝	9½	9½	
82¾	71	Uniryl pf 8		z200	79¼	79¼	79¼—	¾
11¼	5½	Unit Brands	13	308	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞—	⅜
11⅞	6⅝	UnBrnd pfA		19	11⅝	11¼	11¼—	⅜
9	7⅛	UnitCp 72.e		35	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	
9¾	5⅝	U FinCal 20.	7	35	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
19½	14	UGasP 132.	5	89	18¼	18⅛	18¼+	¼
13¼	7¼	Un Guarnty	113	72	12¾	12¼	12⅜—	⅛
25½	22⅝	U Illum 232.	6	7	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝—	⅛
13⅝	9⅝	UnitInd 5.0	6	8	11⅛	11½	11⅝—	⅛
8	6⅝	Unitln pf42.		96	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
7½	4⅞	UnitInn 1.0	8	16	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
18¾	14⅛	UnitMM 80.		13	16½	16⅛	16⅛+	¼
23⅛	15½	Un Nuclr	28	634	25	24	24⅝+	1¼
13¾	10⅛	UnitRefg 48.	4	24	13	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
40⅝	32½	USFidG 24.8	16	64	39⅛	38⅞	39⅛—	⅛
19	15	USFoS 11.1e		10	17⅝	17¼	17¼—	⅛
24⅞	16¼	USGyps 16.0	15	90	24⅜	24¼	24⅜—	⅛
27¾	22½	USGy pf18.0		1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝—	⅛
8⅞	5⅛	US Hom 16.	28	548	9	8¾	8⅞+	⅜
7¼	3⅛	US Ind 2.0	33	192	6⅝	6⅜	6½	
12¼	6⅞	USLeasg 3.8	7	98	11¼	11	11⅛+	⅛
2⅝	2	US Rltylnv		8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
34⅛	19⅛	US Shoe 105	10	46	32⅜	32⅛	32⅜+	¼
89	65	US Stl 28.0	8	169	80⅝	79½	80⅛+	⅛
22¼	19⅞	US Tobac 1	12	42	22	21⅞	21⅞—	⅛
60½	46⅞	UnTech 23.0	8	196	60⅛	59⅞	60 +	⅛
140	113½	UnTech pf 8		41	140	139½	140 +	1
17	14⅛	UniTel 11.2	10	65	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞—	⅛
2⅝	1¼	UniTel wt		16	2	1⅞	1⅞	
22½	18T	UnTl 2pf150.		140	20¼	20⅛	20¼+	⅛
24½	22	UnTel pf150.		7	23⅛	23⅛	23¼+	⅛
9⅛	4½	Unitrod 05e.	12	14	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
15¾	13¼	Univar Cp	7	9	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞—	⅛
24½	18½	UnLeaf 112.	7	x21	23¼	22⅞	23⅛+	⅜
13¾	10	UOP		52	11⅛	11	11⅛	
48½	39⅛	Upjohn 96.	19	91	42⅞	42⅜	42⅞—	⅛
15¼	11⅛	USLIFE 32.	6	168	14⅝	14¼	14¼	
11⅝	9⅝	UslifeF 9.6e	11	17	10½	10⅜	10½+	⅛
29¾	24⅛	USM stp12.0	9	4	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝+	⅛
29½	23	USM pf150.		z200	29¼	29⅜	29¼	
56	46⅜	Utahlnt 1e	13	426	56⅜	55½	56 +	1¼
31	27⅝	UtahPL 240.	9	41	30	29¾	29¾—	⅛
31⅞	29⅛	UtPL pf28.0		2	30⅞	30⅜	30⅞+	⅛
29⅞	19⅝	UV Ind 1b	5	88	28⅝	27⅝	28⅛+	⅛
35	24	UV In pf12.6		4	33½	33⅜	33⅝—	⅛
V								
18½	13⅝	Vallyind 8.0	5	45	18	17⅝	17¾—	⅛
17¼	12	Varian 20.	14	34	15¾	15½	15½—	¼
21⅝	15⅛	Veeder 8.0	22	6	20¾	20½	20½—	⅛
6⅝	3¼	Vendo Co		1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
7	4⅝	Venice 20.	306	18	6⅝	6	6⅞+	⅛
14¼	12¼	VestSe 13.1e		17	14	13⅝	13⅝	
31	20⅝	Vetco Offsh	7	38	24⅝	24¼	24½+	⅛
28¾	23¼	VF Cp 110	9	3	25⅞	25⅜	25⅜—	⅛
11⅞	7¼	Viacom Int	12	11	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
7½	3⅞	Victor Comp		15	6	5⅞	6 +	⅛
14⅝	12⅛	VaEPw 11.	7	502	13½	13⅜	13½	
14⅝	12⅛	VaEPw 11.8	7	502	13½	13¼	13½	
95	83	VaEP pf884.		z200	90	89½	90 +	2
80½	72½	VE 72 pf772		z100	78	78	78 —	½
78	67½	VaEP pf720.		z20	73	73	73 —	½
30⅜	27⅝	VaEP pf29.0		14	29⅝	29	29⅝+	⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Vornado Inc	22	48	8⅛	7¾	7⅞—	⅛
17⅝	11½	VSI Corp 6.8	8	8	15¾	15½	15⅝—	¼
42¼	30⅜	VulcMat 2	9	3	41½	41⅜	41½+	⅜
W								
25⅝	18⅛	Wachova 7.6	10	84	24	23⅞	23⅞—	½
5⅛	2⅛	Wach Rlty		8	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
16	12⅛	Walgreen 1	17	26	16	15⅞	16	
33⅜	28⅝	WlkrA 14.0e	10	83	31½	31	31⅛—	⅜
19	11½	WallMu 80a.	9	40	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞+	½
16⅞	12⅝	WalMart 0.8	20	41	16½	16⅛	16⅛+	¼
19⅞	10¼	WangL .691	10	18¼	17⅞	18	18 +	⅛
19⅞	10¼	WangL .10	19	61	18¼	17½	18⅛+	⅝
10⅛	8½	WardFd .47t	16	4	9¼	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
12½	8⅜	Warnaco 80.	8	11	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
10	6½	WrnerCo 50.	8	1	9	9	9 —	⅛
24¼	17½	WrnCom .60	47	234	24⅞	24⅛	24⅞+	⅜
49⅝	35	WrnC pf12.5		3	48½	48½	48½+	1
38½	30⅜	WarnerL 9.2	17	186	35⅛	34⅝	35 +	⅜
30½	16⅞	Warn S 120.	17	2	29⅛	29	29 —	¼
20	18⅛	WashGs 18.8	10	5	18⅞	18¾	18⅞+	⅛
15¼	10⅝	WashNat 8.0	7	9	15⅜	15	15⅛+	⅛
22½	19½	WasWar 156.	9	15	21	20⅞	21 +	⅛
9⅛	6⅝	Waste Mgmt	9	144	8½	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
35⅝	25	WalkinJ 3.2	13	26	32	31⅝	31⅝—	1
8⅛	4⅝	WayGos 4.0	17	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
7	4	Wean Unit	4	4	6⅛	6	6	
18⅜	13⅞	Wes pf2.52k		2	17	16⅞	17 +	⅛
9	5⅛	Weathrd .40	11	10	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Webb Del E	13	71	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
11¾	6⅞	WeilMcL 6.0	42	35	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	
22⅞	19⅛	WeisMkt 7.2	9	18	22	21⅝	22 +	¼
20¼	15⅛	WellFgo 9.6	7	306	20¼	19⅞	20	
8⅝	5⅛	WellFM .13e		12	7⅝	7⅛	7¼+	⅛
25¼	21⅜	WstctTr 180.	8	1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
41	35	WstPtPep 2	9	85	41⅞	40	41⅛+	1½
11⅞	9⅛	WnAirL 4.0e	29	141	10⅝	9¾	10 —	⅛
23	17⅝	WnBnc 1.40	7	61	23	22⅝	22⅞	
15½	11¾	WnNoA 2.0r	4	34	13	12⅝	13 +	⅛
13⅝	6	Wn Pac Ind	11	156	12⅛	12⅝	12⅝	
18¼	12⅜	WnPubl 8.0b	6	17	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
19⅛	15⅝	WUnion 14.0	8	101	17⅝	16⅞	17⅛+	⅛
18⅝	13	WestgEl 9.7.	8	813	16⅝	15⅜	16	
48½	43⅛	Westg pf380.		210	47¼	47¼	47¼	
47⅜	32½	Wstvco 15.0	12	14	42⅛	42½	42½+	⅛
24⅝	16⅝	Waybrg 12.8	8	3	23⅛	23¼	23⅛+	⅛
49⅞	37	Weyerhr 8.0	37	366	48⅛	47⅝	48⅛—	
65½	55⅛	Weyr pf280.		36	65⅛	65	65½	
22⅜	18⅝	WheelFr 6.0	11	47	20¼	19⅞	19⅞—	⅜
23⅞	16⅝	WheelPit Stl		1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	
59	53	WhelPit pf 6		z100	57	57	57	
48¼	44⅛	WhelPit pf 5		z20	47½	47½	47½—	½
34⅝	24¼	Whirlpol 8.0	19	118	31¼	30⅞	31	
25½	18½	WhitCon 9.0	6	93	23	22½	23	
9¼	6¼	White Mot		35	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	
6⅛	3	Whittaker	42	227	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
13⅝	9⅝	Wickes .25r		36	11⅛	11¼	11¼	
6⅝	4	Wiebdlst .28	13	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
29	24⅜	WillmsCos 1	5	299	25⅛	24¾	24⅞—	¼
7½	5⅜	WilshrO .10e	9	25	7	6⅞	7	
41¾	38¼	WinnDx 1.44	15	4	40	39⅞	39⅞—	⅛
54	50	WinnDix B		2	52½	52½	52½—	⅛
9⅝	5⅛	Winnebago		213	8	7⅝	8	
30	24⅝	WisEl 19.2	10	34	25½	25	25⅛	
90	84⅝	WisE pf7.5		z100	88	88	88	
19⅝	17	WisGas 17.6	9	28	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	
18½	16	WisPS 13.8	8	29	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	
29⅝	20½	Witco 1.20	11	8	27⅝	26⅞	27⅛	
72	51½	Witco pf5.5		1	66	66	66	
6⅞	3⅝	WolwrW 07e.	13	x18	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
19½	13	Wolwtco 6.0	8	24	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	
10⅝	5½	WoodCp 0.5e	2	10	7⅛	7⅝	7⅛	
19⅞	13⅝	WoodPet 3.0	6	62	17⅝	17¼	17⅛	
25⅛	21⅝	Wolwth 12.0	10	1291	25⅛	24⅞	25	
38	32⅝	Wolw pf22.0		147	38	36½	37⅞	
6⅞	4	World Airw	7	31	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
71⅞	64⅝	Wrigly 240a	10	14	66⅛	66½	66⅜	
9½	5⅝	Wurltzr 05e.	51	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
6⅞	2⅝	Wyly Corp		33	4½	4⅝	4⅝	
X								
68⅝	50⅜	XeroxCp 1	19	520	59⅝	58⅛	59⅛	
11⅝	7½	Xtra Inc	82	16	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	
Y								
10⅝	6⅛	Yates Ind		21	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
11⅝	9⅛	YngSDr 15.p	5	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
Z								
25⅛	21	ZaleCorp 80.	9	17	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	
14⅝	11⅜	Zapata 30b.	4	61	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	
9⅝	5⅞	Zayre Corp	8	134	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
40⅝	23⅝	ZenithRad 1	27	112	37⅝	37⅜	37⅜	
14⅞	9⅝	Zurnlnd .40	12	32	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

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Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices on March 29, 1976

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
3300	Abby Glen	340	335	340	
8495	Abitibi	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
3250	Agnico E	475	460	460	—15
200	Asra Ind	$7⅞	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
12752	Alta Gas A	$13¼	13	13 —	¼
450	Alliance B	360	360	360	
625	Alminex	$5¼	5¼	5¼—	¼
810	Atco A	$14½	14¼	14¼—	⅛
2040	BP Can	$10⅛	10¼	10¼	
400	Banister C	$9	9	9 +	⅛
6241	Bank N S	$39	38⅝	39 +	⅜
10650	Bell Canad	$44⅞	44½	44⅝+	⅛
1260	Beth Cop A	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
500	Block Bros	385	380	385 +	5
1002	Bovis Cor	92	92	92 +	1
400	Bramalea	$6	5¾	6 +	⅛
800	Brameda	200	196	196 —	4
300	Brenda M	$7⅞	7⅝	7⅞+	⅛
200	Bridger	430	430	430 +	5
160	BC Forest	$23¼	23¼	23¼	
975	BC Phone	$11⅞	11⅝	11⅞+	⅛
1725	Brunswk	495	490	490 —	5
1400	Budd Auto	$6⅞	6⅝	6⅞+	⅛
400	Burns Fds	$10½	10½	10½+	½
300	Cad Frv	$9½	9⅛	9⅛	
7965	Cal Pow A	$27¼	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
5960	Camflo	$10⅛	10	10 —	½
1500	Campau A	495	490	495 —	5
25495	C Nor West	$7⅝	7¼	7½+	¼
200	C Pakrs C	$23½	23¼	23¼—	¼
25	Can Perm	$17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
2000	C Tung	290	290	290 —	5
472	C Cablesy	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
1350	Cdn Cel	$7½	7¼	7¼	
5850	CI Bk Com	$25½	25	25⅛+	⅛
191	Cdn Tire A	$49⅞	49¾	49⅞—	⅛
1200	C Utlties	$10⅞	10¾	10¾+	⅛
700	Canbra	395	390	390	
755	Cassiar	$7¾	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
3710	Celanese	$6	6	6 +	⅛
2900	Chieftan D	$9¼	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
600	CHUM	$8	8	8 +	⅛
4700	Coch Will	32	32	32	
210	C Holiday 1	315	315	315	
450	Con Bldg	253	253	253 —	2
2800	Con Distrb	380	375	380	—15
8565	Cons Gas	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
700	Conwest	380	380	380	
3330	Craigmt	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
1600	Crush Intl	$10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
200	Cyprus	$10	10	10 —	⅛
1076	Denison	$58	57¾	58 +	¼
3000	Dicknsn	$5⅞	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
6160	Dofasco A	$25⅞	25¾	25⅞+	⅜
14300	Dom Store	$16¼	15⅞	15⅞—	⅜
835	D Textle A	$8⅝	8½	8⅝+	⅛
760	Du Pont	$18½	18¼	18½+	½
460	Dylex L A	$7½	7¼	7¼	
1000	East Mal	215	212	215 +	9
45	Electro A	400	400	400	—30
990	Emco	$9½	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
2103	Falcon C	$8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	
3694	Falcon	$43¼	41½	41½—	1¼
400	Fed Ind A	$5⅞	5⅝	5⅞+	⅛
2206	Francena	$7¾	7¾	7¾	
200	Fraser A	$21½	21½	21½—	½
100	Fruehaul	$7½	7½	7½	
36500	Gnt Mascl	165	151	156 —	4
200	Gibraltar	$7⅞	7⅜	7⅜+	⅛
200	Goodyear	$13	13	13	
25	Graft G	$31⅞	31⅞	31⅞—	⅜
7600	Granduc	164	157	157 —	3
200	Gt Oil Sds	$5	5	5	
648	GL Paper	$28⅛	28⅛	28⅛—	⅛
319	Guar Trst	$6⅜	6⅜	6⅜—	⅛
1060	Hambro C	270	270	270	
1280	Hawker S	$7⅝	7½	7⅝	
194	Hayes D A	$7⅜	7¼	7⅜—	⅛
500	H Bay Co	$18⅞	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
100	Hur Eri A	$23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	
1600	IAC	$18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	½
710	Inland Gas	$9	9	9 —	¼
1344	Int Mogul	270	270	270	
1825	Intpr Pipe	$13	12⅞	12⅞+	⅛
1200	Inv Grp A	$7⅞	7½	7⅛	
312	Jannock	$6	6	6	
4650	Kaiser Re	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
1350	Kaps Tran	200	200	200 +	2
1640	Kerr A A	$11⅞	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
535	Labatt A	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
185	Lab Min	$33	33	33	
1310	LOnt Cem	410	410	410	
37	LL Lac	140	140	140	—10
212	Lob Co A	490	490	490	+10
900	Lob Co B	490	475	475 —	5
1085	Loeb M	325	315	315 —	5
40	Mclan H A	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
4585	MB Ltd	$22	21⅝	21⅝—	⅜
600	M Lf Mills	$29	27⅞	28 —	⅜
180	Matami A	$17⅛	17	17 —	⅛
600	Met Stor A	$15⅛	15	15 —	⅛
3475	Moore	$48⅝	48	48⅜+	¼
400	Murphy	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
6517	Noranda A	$36⅛	35⅞	36	
13530	Norcen	$12⅛	11¾	12⅛+	⅜
4400	Nowsco W	$14⅜	14	14⅜—	⅛
107	OSF Ind	375	375	375	—10
300	Orchan A	265	260	265	
1350	Oshawa A	$5¼	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
5800	Pamour A	365	350	350	—10
1910	PanCan P	$21½	21⅜	21⅜	
200	Pating N V	$12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
157	Pembin A	365	365	365	
40	Pembin B	320	320	320	
496	Petrofina	$21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	
970	Pine Point	$33	32¾	33	
1100	Placer	$24⅛	24	24	
2126	Que Sturg	115	112	112	
500	Rayrock	66	66	66	
170	Redpath A	$23¾	23¾	23¾	
424	Read Osir A	$7	6⅞	6⅞	
30	Reichhold	$23	23	23	
1650	Revnu Prp	76	74	74	
100	Scotts	$7¾	7⅝	7¾	
3835	Shell Can	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
1706	Sherritt A	$7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
1215	Silbens	$12⅝	12	12⅛	
400	Sigma	$20½	20½	20½	
7343	Simpsons	$6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	
1228	Simpson S	$10	9⅞	10	
1700	Slater Stl	$9	8⅞	8⅞	
200	Southm A	$25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
300	St Brodcst	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
2642	Stelco A	$28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
1200	Steep R	205	201	201	
86140	Sundale O	$10⅜	9⅞	10⅛	
1523	Teck Cor A	415	405	410	
223	Teck Cor B	325	325	325	
600	Teledyne	$5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	
1069	Tex Can	$28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
3750	Thom N A	$13⅛	13½	13½	
11074	Tor Dm Bk	$17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
182	Tor Star B	$17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
110	Traders A	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
3240	Trans Mt	$10⅛	10	10	
742	TrCan PL	$11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
430	Un Carbid	$23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
2530	UGas A	$8⅛	8	8	
300	Union Oil	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
500	U Keno	$7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	
2000	U Siscoe	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
300	Vestgron	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
1050	Voyager P	$12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
2600	Walburnt	$12⅛	11¾	11¾	
5400	West Mine	375	365	365	
900	Weston	$18	18	18	
580	Wiltroy	115	115	115	
115	Woodwd A	$19¾	19¼	19¼	
2760	Yk Bear	242	240	242	

Total sales 1,576,495 shares

Monday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-54

AlaPw 11pf	GtAtlPac	Rexnrd pfB
AmStd pf A	Hallibrtn wi	RiegelT wi
Atlas Corp	Harsco Cp	Rockwlnt pf
Babcok Wil	HoosNGs wi	SantaFe Ind
Remis Co	IllPw 4.20pf	Stanley Wks
Best Prod	Johns Manv	Sun Chem
Carrier Cp	Marathn Mf	UARCO
Cert-lead	Maytag	UnPac Corp
ChrisC cvpf	MobilOil	Un Nuclear
CMI Inv Cp	Mobil Home	US Home
CorngGlW	Munford	Utah Int
Data Genl	Munford pf	Wall Murr
Desenl Pit	Nat Homes	Warnr Com
DPF Inc	Northrop Cp	WarnC pfB
ExCellO	Nwt Bancp	Wash Nat
FacetEnt wi	PhilVanH	WestPtPep
Gamb Skog	Rexnord Inc	Weyerhr pf
Gibraltr Fin	Rexnrd pfA	Woolworth

NEW LOWS-9

ASA Ltd	Cooperind p	Hallibrtn wi
Capit Hold	Emery Air	Host Intl
Chrysler wt	Fisher Fds	Unilevr Ltd

Use of Heating Oil In Cars Upsets Bonn

STUTTGART, March 29 (Reuters).—Motorists using heating oil for their vehicles instead of diesel fuel are costing West Germany up to 300 million marks (about $120 million) a year because they pay less tax on it.

The Bonn government has introduced spot checks to catch offenders because customs officials say this action is regarded as tax evasion.

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Potato Prices Up 357% In Year in W. Germany

COLOGNE, March 29 (UPI).—Potatoes, a favorite food of West Germans, are a major inflation item.

The Rhineland Farming commodities Exchange said today that the prices for potatoes have risen 357 per cent in a year.

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP)—The following is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices on March 29, 1976

Stock	Bid	Ask
Bank and Trust		
Bankam	50½	50¾
1st Bk Sy	43½	44¼
1stEmp S	10½	11
1st Wn F	1⅝	1⅞
Hartf NC	12½	13¼
Midl Bks	20¼	21¼
Shaw Cp	24¼	25¼
U Va Bks	15¼	15¾
Va N Bk	16¼	17¼
Insurance		
Fid Un Lf	20¾	20¾
G Reinsu	153	157
Industrials		
AFA PrS	5½	6½
AID Inc	6⅞	7½
AVIA Cp	1⅝	1⅞
Acushnt	20⅝	21¼
Addisn W	9⅛	9⅝
Adv Ros	2⅛	2⅝
Alberts	9¼	10
Allco Inc	9	9½
Allyn Bac	6⅛	6⅝
A El Lab	1⅞	2¼
Am Exp	37⅜	37¾
Am Finl	9	9⅝
Am Furn	3⅞	4⅛
Am Greet	30	30¾
Am Tolev	20¾	21½
Am Weld	11¼	12¼
Amr Dv	1	1½
Anadite	5⅛	5⅝
Anheus B	31¼	31¾
Ard May	2¾	2⅞
ArkWIG	18⅝	18⅞
Arvia	7⅛	7⅝
AsCC Bot	14½	15¼
AlGas Lt	13¼	13⅝
Baird At	3⅛	3⅝
Bang Hy	13⅛	14⅛
Bkam Rlt	6⅝	7⅛
Bassett F	25	25¾
Bayls Mk	8⅛	9
Beeline F	4⅛	5
Betz Lab	40⅛	41½
Bibb Co	8	8½
Bird Son	87	90
Birtchr	1⅝	2
Bick Hills	18½	19
Bonza Inf	3⅛	4
Booz AH	7⅛	8
Braden	5⅝	6⅛
Brinks	10⅝	11⅛
Brks Sca	15⅛	16¼
Browning	4½	5
Buckb M	6	6½
Buckeye	9⅝	10⅛
Burn Sim	5	5⅛
CalWSv	29	30½
Camel Ch	2⅝	3
Conrad H	1	1⅜
Cap Swst	8	8¼
Capin Air	2⅝	3
Cap Tec	2¼	3¼
Care Cp	7⅛	7⅝
CenVt PS	13¼	13¾
Chm Lre	8⅞	9¼
Chesa Ut	11	12
Chi Bridg	65½	67
Chifin Co	5⅝	6⅛
ChrisSe	12⅝	12⅞
Circle F	3¾	4
CitnUt A	27	27½
CitznUt B	27½	28¼
Clark Md	39¼	40⅛
Clow Cp	7⅛	8⅛
Colu Vent	⅞	1⅛
Com Clr	13½	14⅛
Coml Sh	23½	25
Comw Pe	26⅛	27½
Con Pap	53½	54½
Craw Co	9¼	10
Cross Co	15¼	16
Cutlr Fed	2¼	3
Danly M	6	7
Data Dsn	8½	8¾
Data 100	11⅞	12⅜
Davt Inc	39⅞	41½
Decor In	1⅞	2⅛
DeKlb Ag	32¼	33½
Delhi Oil	4⅞	5⅛
DeLux C	26¼	27
Del CanT	12½	13⅛
Det IntBr	30¼	31½
Dewey El	⅝	⅞
Diam Cry	16½	17½
Dixn Cru	20	20½
Doculel	7⅛	7⅝
Dollar G	10¾	11¼
Dorch G	9⅛	9⅝
Dow Jone	27⅞	28¼
Doyle DB	11⅛	11½
Dunkin D	5⅝	6⅛
Duriron	24¼	25¼
Eberin In	3⅛	3⅝
Econ Lab	27¼	27¾
ElPas El	18⅛	18⅝
Elbe Syst	4	4½
Elder Be	5⅛	6⅛
Elec Nucl	8⅛	9¼
Elec Mod	1⅞	2¼
Energy C	12⅞	13⅛
Enlwistl	3	3⅛
Equty Oil	18⅛	19⅛
Elhan Al	25	26⅛
Fab Tek	7⅛	7⅝
Fingrhl	7	7⅝
Fst Bost	24½	25¼
Flcknor	13⅛	13⅝
Fla WatU	1⅛	1⅝
Forest O	16⅝	17⅛
Frmigli	1⅛	1⅝
Fotomat	18	18½
Frkln Co	3⅝	4
Frnkln El	8⅛	8⅝
Frnd Ice	26⅞	27½
Gen RlEs	2⅞	3⅛
Gov EFin	8⅛	9⅛
Graph Co	16⅝	17⅛
Green Mt	9⅛	10⅛
Grey Adv	8⅝	9⅛
Gulf Intst	12⅛	12⅝
Gyrodn	3⅝	4⅛
Harper R	8½	9
Hanfrd P	23⅛	24⅛
Holobm	1⅛	1⅝
Hoover	12½	13⅛
Horiz Res	1	2
Huds Pap	27	28
Hyatt Co	6⅝	7
Hyatt Inf	5⅛	5⅝
Ind Nucir	4	4⅛
Intra Ind	1⅛	2⅛
Interc En	9	10
Intrmk In	7⅝	8⅛
Intrmt G	12⅛	13⅛
InBk Wsh	3⅛	3⅞
IaSou Ut	23⅝	23⅞
Jamsby	11½	12½
Jiffy Fds	⅞	1⅛
Joslyn M	14⅞	15¼
KMS Ind	2⅞	3⅛
Kaiser Stl	43⅝	44⅛
KaisStl pf	18⅝	18⅞
Kalver	2	2½
Kama A	27⅛	23
Kamag A	9	9½
Kate Gre	¾	1
Kaysam	2⅜	3⅛
Kear Tr	8⅝	9
Kelly Svc	18	18¾
Keuff Ess	14⅛	15⅛
Keys Fib	22	23⅛
Kay CatF	7⅛	7⅝
King Ist	1½	1⅞
Knap Vog	16⅞	17⅛
Lance In	22⅜	23
Land Res	1	1⅜
Lane Co	26	27
Lin Broad	15⅝	15⅞
Loa Elrn	3⅛	3⅝
Madsn G	12⅛	13⅛
Mai Rify	1⅛	1⅜
Mallory	46	47
Manor C	3⅛	3⅝
Maui LP	9⅛	9⅝
McCor	39⅛	40
McQuay	15¾	16¼
Measur	14	14½
Medira	32	32¾
Merid In	1½	2⅛
Midlnx W	13⅛	14⅛
Midlt Ca	2⅛	2⅝
Midw Gl	13	14
Millipr	55	57
Miner In	2⅝	3⅛
Minn Gas	19⅛	19¾
Miss Vl G	12⅛	13⅛
Mrs S Pie	16⅛	17½
Mont Col	5⅛	6⅛
Moore F	7⅛	8⅛
Moore S	17⅛	18⅛
Morr Rec	2⅛	2⅝
Motch M	4⅛	5⅛
Mot Chlr	2⅛	3
Mueller	11½	12⅛
Narag Co	7	7⅝
Nat G&O	9⅞	10⅛
Nat Lib	4⅞	5⅛
N SecRsh	4⅞	4⅞
Natnw B	4⅛	5⅛
NJ Nat G	13	13⅝
Nielsn A	22⅛	23
Nielsn B	22⅛	23⅛
NoCar Gs	11⅛	12⅛
NoEOil	21⅛	22⅛
Nortrp	14⅛	14⅝
NW NatG	8⅛	8⅝
NW Engr	17⅛	17⅝
Noxell Cp	14	14½
Ogilvy M	22⅛	23⅛
Ohio Farr	22	23
Oil Shale	4⅛	4⅝
Ormont	11⅛	11⅝
Otter TP	17⅛	17⅝
Over NA	4⅛	7⅛
Pabst Br	24⅛	24⅝
PacGa R	24⅛	27⅛
Pakco	⅞	1⅛
Parks H	3⅝	3⅞
Pauley P	3⅛	3⅝
Pearl Mf	13⅛	14⅛
Pa Enter	15¼	
PnzlOff B	12⅛	
Pepsi BW	10⅛	
Petrsn H	13½	
Petrolit	78½	
Pettibon	25½	
Philip L	12⅛	
Piedmt A	4⅛	
Pinkrtn	34⅛	
Pion HIB	28⅛	
Pistilln	2	
Possis Cp	1⅝	
Prodrp	11⅛	
Pub S NC	10⅛	
P Bennet	18⅛	
PutD Cap	6⅛	
Qual Inns	2½	
Rapon Pr	2	
Rahall C	4⅛	
Raych Cp	19⅛	
Raymnd	13⅛	
Recog Eq	6⅛	
Road Ex	44⅞	
Robin M	15	
Roselon	4⅛	
Rouse	4⅛	
Rus Stov	14	
Sadlier	2⅛	
Scan Dat	2⅛	
Scripps H	22⅛	
Sels Dell	1⅛	
Seneca F	2⅛	
Seven U	22⅛	
Snap Tls	30	
SolidSt Sc	5⅛	
S Cal Wat	11⅛	
Sw Gs Co	10⅛	
Sw El Sv	14⅛	
Standyn	23	
Std Regis	18⅛	
Sten HPd	16	
Steris Str	5⅛	
Strawb Cl	29	
Super El	6⅛	
TIME DC	3⅛	
Tampax	34⅛	
Taylr Wi	15⅛	
Tech Pub	9⅛	
Tecum P	41	
Tennant	27	
Thmy Co	8⅛	
Trnse O	10⅛	
Trico Pd	29	
Trim OG	13⅛	
Tyson F	15⅛	
Un McGil	14⅛	
US Bnknt	6⅛	
US Trkle	14⅛	
Up Pen P	17	
Valley Gs	21⅛	
VarlO Air	7⅛	
Vance S	3⅛	
Velcro	4⅛	
Ventron	23⅛	
Wads Pq	8⅛	
Wsh NG	17⅛	
Webb Re	5⅛	
Wrap Dei	2⅛	
Weight W	6⅛	
Weldtrn	1⅛	
Weltrn M	8⅛	
Wes Gar	5	
Wetsbch	4⅛	
Wsin Mfe	1⅛	
Weslnd	44	
Wisc PL	14⅛	
Wdwrd	29⅛	
Wrigl W	5	
ZionUt B		

All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE

$100,000,000

BAXTER LABORATORIES, INC.

4¾% Convertible Subordinated Debentures, due January 1, 2001

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated — White, Weld & Co. Incorporated

The First Boston Corporation — Goldman, Sachs & Co. — Salomon Brothers

Bache Halsey Stuart Inc. — Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. Incorporated — Dillon, Read & Co. Inc. — Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette Securities Corporation

Drexel Burnham & Co. Incorporated — Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes Incorporated — E. F. Hutton & Company Inc. — Kidder, Peabody & Co. Incorporated

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. — Lazard Frères & Co. — Lehman Brothers Incorporated — Loeb, Rhoades & Co. — Mitchell, Hutchins Inc.

Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis Incorporated — Reynolds Securities Inc. — Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated — Dean Witter & Co. Incorporated

Blunt Ellis & Simmons Incorporated — Kleinwort, Benson Incorporated — Shearson Hayden Stone Inc. — Warburg Paribas Becker Inc.

Basle Securities Corporation — William Blair & Company — Alex. Brown & Sons — F. Eberstadt & Co., Inc.

Robertson, Colman, Siebel & Weisel — Shields Model Roland Securities Incorporated — SoGen-Swiss International Corporation

Thomson & McKinnon Auchincloss Kohlmeyer Inc. — UBS-DB Corporation — Weeden & Co. Incorporated — Wood, Struthers & Winthrop Inc.

صورة عن الأصل

Amex Nationwide Trading (2:30 p.m.) March 29

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
		AAR Cp .20	16	4	9¾	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
		AAV Cos .28	5	4	7½	7⅜	7⅜—	⅛
		AbrdMf .50b	24	4	6⅞	6½	6⅝—	⅛
		Acme Prec	8	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
		Action .15e	7	10	7⅝	7½	7½	
		Adams Russl	19	6	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
		ADM Indust		12	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
		AdobeOil .16	10	10	11⅝	11½	11⅝+	⅛
		A&EPlast P	6	9	6⅝	6½	6½—	⅛
		Aeris Corp	10	323	1⅜	1¼	1⅜+	⅛
		AeroFlo .15e	4	7	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
		Aeronca Inc	17	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
		AffilCap .08f		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
		Affil Hsp .24	7	6	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
		Affil Pub .48	7	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
		After Six .16	6	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
		Alan Wood		4	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞+	⅛
		Alaska Airl	4	5	5½	5¼	5⅜—	⅛
		Alcolac .16e	6	1	8½	8½	8½+	⅛
		Allaghy Airl		14	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
		AllianT .36e	4	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
		AlldArt Ind		46	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
		AlldThr 1.40	7	3	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞—	⅛
		Alpha Ind		1	2	2	2	
		Altamil .10e	6	8	5⅜	5¼	5¼—	⅛
		Altec Corp	15	60	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
		Altec Cp wt		9	11-16	11-16	11-16+1-16	
		Altec Crp pf			5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
		AlterFds .50	7	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
		Alcoa pf3.75		z500	45⅝	45¼	45¼	
		AMAX wt		19	12	11⅝	11⅞+	⅛
		AHessLL wt		2	¼	¼	¼	
		Am Agronc		2	3½	3⅜	3½	
		AmBusP .25	10	7	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝—	¼
		A GarFd .34	6	7	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
		AmInt Pict	4	31	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
		A Israel .25r	6	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
		AMaizeA .48	4	34	13	12⅝	12⅞+	⅛
		AMaizeB .48	4	9	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
		Am Mf 2.70e	5	1	48½	48½	48½+	½
		AmPetrof 2	9	1	32½	32½	32½—	⅛
		A Prect .28a	7	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
		A SafEq .11t	8	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
		AmSci Eng	19	57	12⅜	11⅝	11½—	1
		AmTech Ind	400	17	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
		AmTrain Sv	19	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
		AMIC Cp	12	17	17¾	17¾	17¾	
		AndreR .28e	10	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
		Anglo C .12e	8	16	2½	2½	2½	
		Anken .12	9	29	5½	5⅛	5⅛	
		Anthony .19t	9	13	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
		Appld Data	14	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
		Artz CL .10e	31	4	5⅜	5¼	5¼—	⅛
		ArmInCp .12	6	85	14½	13⅞	14⅛—	⅛
		Arrow Elect	7	16	4¼	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
		Arundel		2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
		Arwood .40a	5	7	12½	12⅜	12½	
		Asamera .25	7	x70	9⅞	9	9⅛	
		AshlOC .20a	8	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
		Askin Svc	5	2	1½	1½	1½—	⅛
		Asoro .50a	6	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
		Astrex Inc	56	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
		Atalanta	5	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
		Atco Ind	25	35	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
		Atl Richf wt		12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
		Atlas CM B	13	48	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
		Atlas Cp wt		350	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
		Augatinc .15	18	33	15⅝	15½	15¾+	¼
		Austral Oil	13	38	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅝
		Auto Train	14	8	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
		Auto Bldg		17	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
		Automat Rad	74	43	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
		AVC Cp .28e	3	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	¼
		AVEMC .07	7	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
		Avondal 1.20	16	x1	24	24⅝	24⅝+	¼
		AVX Corp	11	4	8¼	8	8 +	⅛
		Audio Cp	11	6	5	4⅝	4⅝—	¼

B

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
		BakerM .15t	8	1	4½	4½	4½	
		BaldorEl .20	8	2	[illegible]	1½	[illegible]	⅛
		BaldwS .30a		1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
		BanFd 1.12e		5	15⅝	14⅞	15⅛	
		BanstrCH Lt	12	8	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
		Banner .06	5	16	5⅜	5	5 —	⅛
		Barclay .04	25	8	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
		Barnes Eng		4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
		Barry R .24f	9	2	7⅝	7½	7½	
		BarryWr .40	8	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
		Bartell Med		1	1	1	1 +	⅛
		Baruch Fost	29	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
		Barwick ET		38	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	
		Bell Ind .08	9	7	3½	3⅜	3½	
		Benrus Crp	6	25	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
		Berg Ent		9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
		Berg Bruns	10	80	14⅝	14	14⅛	
		Brg B pf1.15		38	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞—	⅛
		BernzOma		7	3⅛	3	3⅛	
		Berlea .21	7	2	7	7	7 +	⅛
		BervenC .12		179	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
		BethCp .30e	10	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
		Beverly Ent	8	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
		Bic Pen .36	11	16	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
		Bio.Ber 1.32	6	4	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝+	⅛
		BigDad .20e	6	13	8½	8¼	8¼—	⅛
		BigVSup .20	5	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
		BinkMf .80a	6	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
		BinnySm .72	7	4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
		Blount .10e	8	19	4	4	4	
		Bluebird Inc	6	21	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
		Bodin Ap .40	9	21	8	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
		BoltBer .20		1	8½	8½	8½	
		Bowne .24	8	10	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞+	¼
		BowVall .10	70	23	18¼	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
		BradRa .10e	4	38	13	13	13	
		BradfdC .20	12	38	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜+	⅛
		Branch .28	10	2	4½	4½	4½	
		BranifAr wt		5	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
		Brascan A .1	3	42	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
		BrewerC .80	12	53	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝+	¼
		BATob r.2te	6	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
		BroDart Ind	7	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
		Brody Se		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
		BrooksP .28	5	6	12	12	12	
		BrownCo wt		4	4	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
		BrnF A .52b	9	3	14	14	14 —	⅛
		BrwnF pf.40		6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
		BRTRI .30e		4	⅞	⅞	⅞	
		BTU Eng	24	7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
		Buehler Cp	8	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
		Bundy 1.06	10	1	15½	15½	15½—	⅛
		Burgess Ind	8	48	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
		Burnst .60	8	18	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
		Butlerint .50	6	23	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
		Buttes G Oil	5	136	24½	23⅝	24	

C

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
		Cablcom Gn	7	11	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
		CagleA .05e	4	1	5½	5½	5½—	⅛
		Caldor .25	10	14	16⅝	16½	16⅝+	⅛
		Calcomp		32	5⅝	5½	5½	
		Cal Life Cp	5	3	4⅞	4⅞	[illegible]	
		CalPrtCm 1	10	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
		Camco Inc	8	5	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	
		CzLbhA .25e		25	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—1-16	
		CdnExp GO	10	2	3¼	3⅛	3¼—1-16	
		Cdn Homstd	17	12	5¼	5⅛	5¼+	⅛
		CdnMarc .20	8	132	5½	5⅜	5⅜+	⅛
		Cdn SuprOil	18	3	39½	39⅝	39⅝—	⅛
		Canoga .10e	15	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
		Capehart Cp		10	2½	2⅜	2½+	⅛
		Carbon .80a	5	30	20⅝	20½	20½—	⅛
		Caressa .30	7	10	7¾	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
		Carnat 1.40	14	254	68⅝	67⅝	68¼	
		Carrols Dev		1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
		CasFd 1.20a		4	15⅝	15¼	15⅝—	⅛
		Castleton In	9	1	2	2	2 —	⅛
		Cavitrn .10e	10	6	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
		CDI Corp	20	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
		CelluCraft	10	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
		Century Fac	17	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
		Cenvill Com		25	6¼	6	6⅛+	⅛
		Cerlh pf2.25		17	20	19⅝	19⅞+	⅛
		Certron Cp		26	1⅛	1	1⅛	
		Cetec Corp	13	6	2	2	2	
		ChadMill .40	15	3	5⅝	5½	5½	
		Champ Hom		175	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
		Chartr Med	6	8	5⅝	5½	5⅝+	⅛
		CHB Food	4	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
		CHCCp .30f	3	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
		Chem Exp	7	4	3	3	3	
		Chieftn Dev	28	14	9⅝	9½	9⅝+	⅛
		Child World	10	12	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
		Christian Co	15	8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
		Cinema Flv	11	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
		Cinerama		5	2	2	2	
		CircleK .32	6	329	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
		Citiz Finl		3	⅞	⅞	⅞—	⅛
		CityGsFl .60	5	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
		CK Pet .10e	9	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
		ClarkC .10e	6	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
		Clarkson .16	7	11	9½	9⅜	9⅜—	⅛
		Clarostat	14	5	4¼	4¼	4¼+	⅛
		Clopay .12e	34	20	7¼	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
		CMI Corp	5	37	4⅛	4	4⅛	
		CMI Inv wt		10	½	½	½	
		Coachm .20e	11	51	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛—	⅛
		Cohen Hatfld		15	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
		Cohuinc .12t	14	11	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
		ColeNat .60	8	4	12	12	12	
		Coleman .52	16	27	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	
		Colon Coml		7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	¼
		ComAll .30a	7	8	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
		ComMAll .60	5	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
		Comdor BAA		9	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
		CoPsycC .20	7	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
		Compac Cp		78	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞+	⅛
		Compo Ind		19	5	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
		CompuDyn	9	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
		Compur Inv	71	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	
		Conchem .40	20	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	¼
		Concrd Fab	5	26	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
		Condec Crp		4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	¼
		Connlly Con	6	20	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
		Conrock .60	9	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
		Conroy .05e		7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
		Con Oil Gas	10	185	11	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
		Consyne Cp	14	42	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
		Cont Mater	69	10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
		CookInd .40	3	5	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛
		CookPV .40	7	8	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
		Cooper Jar		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
		Cordon Intl	11	67	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
		Core Labs	8	9	11½	11⅛	11½+	⅛
		Cosco Inc		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
		CottCorp wt		5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
		CoxCbl Com	21	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
		Craig .06e	8	28	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
		CramrE .13t	325	15	5⅝	5¼	5¼—	⅛
		Crest Foam		23	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
		CrowlM .58a	5	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
		CwnCPt .40r	4	14	24	23⅝	23⅝—	⅛
		Cruis3 .56a	8	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
		CrystlO .40e		11	8	8	8	
		CubicCp .22	10	6	12⅛	12	12⅛	
		Curtis Math	19	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
		CW Tran .40	8	7	9½	9⅝	9⅝	

D

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
		Dama Cre	7	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
		Damson Oil	23	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
		Danielln .34	7	3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
		Dataprod	11	65	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
		DayMin .10e		24	6½	6⅜	6⅜—	⅛
		DCL Inc	5	9	13-16	13-16	13-16	
		Del.Labs .28	8	11	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
		DeltaCp Am		12	⅞	⅞	⅞—	⅛
		Deltn Fd .54	7	19	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
		Den Tal Ez	10	8	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
		Depsitr 1.48	5	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝+	⅛
		DeRose Ind		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
		Dev Cp Am	11	198	8	7⅞	8 +	⅛
		Diebold VC		3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
		Digicon Inc	6	21	5⅝	5	5 —	⅝
16	11¾	Diversey .56	6	3	12⅞	12¾	12⅞+	⅛
¾	3-16	Divrsf In wt		5	¼	⅛	⅛—1-16	
10½	6¾	Dixilyn .30a	4	20	8¾	8⅝	8½	
37⅝	32	Dome Petrl	11	78	35¾	35¼	35⅝+	⅝
15⅝	9	Donkeny .30	5	13	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
11	6¼	Driver Harr		5	10¼	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
14	10¼	DrgFair .40	6	18	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝—	½
23¾	17	DuplxPd .80	5	1	18¼	18¼	18¼+	⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Dur Tst .25b	10	6	8⅞	8¾	8⅞+	¼
6¼	2½	Dynictn .06e	12	x20	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
8½	3⅝	DynAmer	9	47	6⅞	6½	6½—	⅛
9¾	5⅞	Dynell .14t	26	11	9⅛	8⅞	9 +	⅛

E

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
2⅝	1	Eagle Cloth		40	2	1⅞	2	
17½	13⅝	EarthRes 1	6	17	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	¼
34⅝	30⅝	EasonO .10r	16	9	32¼	32	32¼	
24¼	17	EstrnC 1.40a	7	3	24¼	24	24¼+	½
10¼	6	Ecodyne	10	18	9	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
35⅞	22¼	Edgiton .30r	6	18	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝—	⅛
9⅝	7⅝	Edo Corp	8	10	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
20⅞	9¼	Edwrds .40a	5	4	18⅝	18½	18½—	⅛
9½	4⅞	EnrahPh .10	5	15	8¼	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
9¼	4¼	ElcorCh .02e	9	9	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
6⅞	4½	El Hose .30r	13	7	5½	5⅜	5⅜+	⅛
4⅛	1⅝	ElAudD .21t		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
13⅝	9½	Electrog .80	7	2	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
3⅝	1⅝	Elect Assist	11	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
16⅝	7⅝	ElecEng .36	7	5	15	15	15 —	¼
3¼	1¼	Elect Resch		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
18¼	12⅝	ElectrnicA 1	16	7	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+	¼
14⅝	10⅛	ELT .10e	9	11	13⅝	13¼	13⅝—	⅛
8½	6½	EnstEC .48	5	2	8¼	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
2½	1½	Ero Ind	30	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6⅝	4⅝	Espey Mfg	14	5	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
11⅝	4¾	EsqRad .30e	6	8	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	
8⅝	6⅝	EssexCh .24	6	15	7¾	7⅝	7¾+	⅛
9¾	7¾	EvanAr .10r	8	1	8¾	8⅝	8¾+	¼
7¼	3⅝	Executn .23t	16	40	7¼	6¾	7⅛	

F

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7⅝	4	Fab Ind	7	11	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
6⅝	4⅝	Fabien .40	47	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
11⅝	10	FabriCtr .12	9	8	11½	11¼	11½+	⅛
3½	1⅛	Fabrics Nat	6	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
5⅛	2⅝	Fairfld Nob		23	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
41⅝	28⅝	FalconS .80	5	7	39½	39⅛	39⅛—	⅛
8⅝	4⅝	FamDolr .16	15	54	8¼	8	8⅛+	⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Family Rec	4	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
12⅛	8⅝	FannyF .42t	14	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
4¼	2	FDI Inc .01e		109	4¼	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
5⅝	4⅛	Fed Resrces		102	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
11½	8	Felmnt .24e	33	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
3⅛	1¼	Fibrebrd wt		8	2⅝	2½	2½—	¼
5⅞	3⅛	Fidelco Gth		5	3½	3½	3½	
2⅝	15-16	Fields Plast		4	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	
16⅝	5⅝	Filmwy .85t	10	148	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝+	¼
6½	5⅛	FtConn .60e	10	33	6⅞	6¾	6⅞+	⅛
4⅝	3⅛	Fstmrk .06p		6	3⅝	3¼	3¼—	⅛
17	9¾	FischrP .48t	7	46	16⅝	16¼	16⅜+	⅛
20½	15⅛	Flight Safty	9	11	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝—	¼
1⅝	11-16	Flock Ind		11	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
4⅛	1⅝	Fla Capital	6	7	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
3⅞	2⅝	FlaRck .10e	60	9	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝+	⅛
16	9⅝	Flowers .36	7	2	15	15	15	
35¼	23¾	FlukeJ .72t	12	12	34	34	34 —	¼
18½	13¼	Fly Dia Oil	6	23	16¾	16⅝	16¾—	¼
9⅞	7¼	FoodaM .25e	7	7	9¼	9	9 —	⅛
32	28	Foote pf2.20		4	31⅝	31¼	31½—	½
91¾	72¾	FordCan 5a	7	z110	90¾	90¾	90¾—	¼
8⅞	4	Forest City		1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
4⅝	2½	Forest Labs	9	6	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝+	⅛
13⅝	8⅝	FoxStaP .40	10	11	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	¼
3¼	1⅛	Franklin Rl		11	3½	3⅛	3½+	⅛
10¼	6⅝	FrankNu .32	8	26	9¼	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
16½	10	Frantz .64a	7	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
21¾	17½	Fresnillo .40	7	4	21	21	21	
5⅛	3½	Friedm .24b	4	x20	5¼	5	5¼+	⅛
10½	8½	Frigtmp .55t	9	35	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
17⅝	12¾	Frigitronic	25	5	14⅝	14½	14½—	⅛
11⅝	7⅛	Frischs .30b	9	3	9	8⅞	9 +	⅛
8	5⅛	Frontier Air	7	15	7¼	7	7 —	⅛

G

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
10½	7	Geran .44e	7	9	9⅝	9¼	9⅝+	⅛
3⅝	2¼	Garcia Corp		1	3½	3½	3½	
5⅞	3½	Garland Cp		2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
4	1⅝	Gaylord Nat	30	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
2⅝	1⅝	Gaynor Staf		3	2½	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
36½	25⅞	Gearhart .48	8	12	35⅝	35	35⅝+	½
1½	¾	Gen Boildrs		6	1¼	1⅛	1¼—	
17	13¾	Gen Ed Svc	8	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
2	1⅝	Gen Employ		15	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4½	1¼	G Housewar	9	33	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
2¼	1⅝	Gen Recrat		3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
1¼	⅝	Gen Resrcs		1	1	1	1 —	⅛
3¼	1½	Genge Inc	10	28	3½	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
4⅝	1⅞	Geon Ind		60	2¾	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
4⅛	2½	Gerber Sci		28	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞+	⅛
17⅝	14⅝	GianlFd .80	5	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
8⅝	6⅝	GianlYel .40	100	60	7	6⅞	7	
4	1¼	GIT Rlt Mtg	4	10	2⅝	2	2	
10⅝	2½	Gladding Cp		48	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
5⅝	2⅛	Glasrock Pr	44	5	4	4	4 —	⅛
48	27¾	Glatfelter 2	7	4	47⅝	46⅞	46⅞—	⅛
5⅛	3¼	Glen Ger .16	49	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
13½	6⅝	GlenDis .23t	10	10	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
15½	10⅛	Globeind .50	6	16	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
14⅝	9⅞	Glosser .30	8	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	¼
4⅞	3⅛	Gldblatt .24	15	3	4½	4½	4½—	⅛
16⅝	12¾	Golden Cycl	119	10	12⅞	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
10⅞	4⅞	GoldnW .10e	11	9	11	9⅞	9⅞	
[illegible]	¾	Goldfield Cp	19	30	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
4⅞	2½	GoodLS .07r	103	nf	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
7¼	2⅝	Goodrich wt		74	7⅝	6⅞	7 —	⅛
6	3¼	GorinSt .10e	5	1	5½	5½	5½—	⅛
1⅝	½	GouldInc wt		72	⅞	¾	⅞	
4⅛	3	GouldIT .42e		9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
9	6½	GrandAu .20	10	2	8¼	8⅛	8¼+	⅛
5⅝	2¾	Gt Am Ind	4	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
3⅝	2⅛	GtBasin Pet		20	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
27¾	28⅝	Gt Lk Ch .24	13	10	35½	35	35 —	⅛
4⅝	4	GtScotS .10r	8	14	4⅞	4	4⅝+	⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Greenman	10	31	5⅞	5½	5⅝+	⅛
7½	4⅝	GREIT .48	6	4	6¾	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
4⅝	2¼	Greyhd C	26	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
8⅛	5	GRI Cp .48	25	21	6⅝	6¼	6¼	
17	13¾	Griesd 1.15e		4	17	17	17	
8⅝	6⅝	Grow C .32b	9	7	6⅞	6¾	6⅞+	⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Gruen Ind		21	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
2	⅝	GTI Corp		5	1⅝	1½	1⅝+	⅛
⅝	⅛	GuardMt wt		10	5-16	5-16	5-16	
¼	1-16	GulfMRlt wt		1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
8⅝	4½	GulfRep Fin	5	3	8	8	8	
7⅝	3¼	Glfstrm LD		1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛

H

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
9⅝	6¾	HallsMot .46	6	37	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
7⅝	3⅝	Hampln Ind	6	10	7¼	7	7 —	⅛
13½	12¼	Hanovr Petr	27	16	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
12¼	8⅝	HanvrSh .55	5	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
27	14¾	Harnm .30b	7	22	25	24⅝	24⅝—	⅛
14⅝	10⅝	HartzM .10e	14	9	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
1¼	⅝	Harvey Grp		20	1	1	1 —	⅛
8⅝	3½	Hasbro Ind	8	2	7	7	7	
3¼	1½	Helnick .05e	9	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
2¼	1	Helmn Mtg		14	1½	1⅛	1⅛	
15⅝	8¼	Her Maj .48	6	2	14⅝	14⅝	14¼—	⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Highind Cap		4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Hillhavn .32	8	9	6	6	6 +	⅛
13¼	9¾	Hiptrnic .20	12	10	10⅝	10½	10½—	⅛
3¼	2	Holly Corp	5	34	2½	2½	2½	
20	16¾	HormelG 1	6	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛
7½	4⅞	Horn Hardrt	76	5	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
8⅝	5⅝	HospM .55e	9	12	7½	7⅜	7½	
11⅝	7⅝	Hosp Mtr In	65	2	8½	8½	8½+	¼
13⅞	11¼	Hotelin 1.40	18	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
7¼	5	House Vl .32	7	1	5¼	5¼	5¼—	⅛
41	32¾	HoustOilM 1	21	820	44⅝	42⅝	44⅞+	3⅛
6¾	3¼	Howell .05e	4	161	6¾	5⅞	6⅝+	⅛
37¼	27½	HubelA 1.40	10	3	34¼	34¼	34¼—	⅛
37	28⅝	HubelB 1.40	10	3	34⅝	34½	34⅝—	⅛
41¼	32¼	HudB O 1.40	10	1	37	37	37 —	⅛
23⅝	17⅝	HuskyO .80	6	5	22	21¾	21⅞+	⅛
5⅝	4	Hycel Inc	28	4	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛

I

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
8⅝	7	ICB Cp .20e	14	2	8½	8¼	8½—	⅛
4¼	2½	ICH Cp .32t	9	2	3½	3⅜	3½+	⅛
8⅝	5¾	IMC Mg .20	6	4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
8	6¾	ImpCh .22e	9	4	7½	7½	7½—	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Imper Ind		22	2⅞	2¼	2¼—	⅛
25⅝	22¼	ImpOil A .80	13	137	24½	24⅛	24¼	
20½	9	Incoterm A	14	13	17⅝	17¼	17¼—	⅛
3⅛	1½	IndianHd wt		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
47	43	IndplPL pf 4		z10	46	46	46	
2¼	1½	Inflight Svc	6	12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
2½	13-16	Instrum Sys		283	1½	1⅜	1½	
24	8	InsSy pf.25e		7	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Integrt Res	8	40	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
5	2⅝	Intrmedco	7	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
12⅝	5¼	IntAlum .30	8	5	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
2	1¼	Intl Banknot	7	773	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
23	18⅝	Int Cour .24	15	6	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝+	⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Int Foodsvc		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅝	1⅝	InFuneral S	6	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
11⅞	8	IntGenIn .70	5	3	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
3⅝	1⅞	Int Proteins		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5⅝	4⅝	IntSeaw .05e	13	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
36	27¼	IntSyCon .25	8	8	29½	29⅛	29⅜+	⅛
1½	½	Interpholo		12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
13⅝	9⅝	Interpool	5	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
11½	5	Interway Cp		6	10¼	10¼	10¼	
2½	1	Investm Fla		1	1½	1½	1½	
14⅝	9¼	InvDivers A	9	17	14	13⅝	13⅞+	⅛
3⅞	2⅝	InvDivers B	8	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
3⅞	4	InvestRlt Tr		10	4⅛	4	4⅛—	⅛
17⅝	13	Ionics Inc	15	2	15	15	15 —	⅛
9⅝	6⅝	IroqBrd .16	9	12	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
6⅝	3⅝	IrvinInd .16t	6	4	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
4⅝	2½	ISC Finl .30	16	3	4	4	4	
7½	6⅛	IsralD 1.29t		2	7¼	7¼	7¼+	⅛
1⅝	¾	ITI Corp	25	5	1	1	1 —	⅛

J

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
10½	8¼	Jacobs .50e	6	15	9	8⅝	9 —	⅛
13½	8½	Jeannet .20b	6	8	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
5⅝	2	Jtronic Ind	10	20	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
20⅝	15⅝	John Pd .20	12	4	18	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
4⅝	3⅛	Juniper Pet	8	52	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
3⅝	2⅝	Jupiter Ind	32	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛

K

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
8	3⅝	K Telin .15e	16	35	8⅝	8	8⅝—	⅛
13½	8	Kaisrind .26	5	174	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
8⅝	5⅝	KaneMill wt		9	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
	⅝	Kevanau		11	11-16	⅝	11-16	
3⅝	2¼	KayCp .02e	8	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
6⅞	4⅝	KerwinS .34	6	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
28½	17⅝	Kewane .48a	7	830	28¼	26⅞	27⅛+	⅝
3¼	1⅝	Key Co		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
9	3⅝	Keystind .30	6	2	8¾	8¾	8¾+	⅛
3⅝	⅞	Kidde wt wi		22	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
4	1½	King Opticl		6	2¼	2¼	2¼+	⅛
7	7⅛	KingRd .15e	16	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
8⅝	4⅝	Kingstip .20	5	7	7¼	7	7 —	⅛
4⅛	19⅝	Kirbyln 22c	5	5	20¼	20¼	20¼	
3⅝	1¼	KleerVu Ind		3	3½	3½	3½	
18⅝	10½	KnickT .65e	7	18	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝—	⅛
3½	1⅞	Knott Hotel		3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
26⅛	18⅝	Kollfor .50	12	17	24	23⅞	24 +	⅛
15⅝	9⅝	KuhnStr .10	7	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	

L

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
4⅝	2⅝	LaBarge .06	5	36	4	4	4 —	⅛
11⅝	7	LafyRad .36	10	8	10⅝	10½	10½—	⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Lake Shore	24	45	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
5⅝	3⅝	LaMaur .28	12	8	5¼	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
6⅝	5½	LaPoint .30e	9	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
9⅝	5⅛	La QuintaM	8	3	8⅞	8¾	8¾—	¼
2⅝	1⅝	LaTour Bck	25	10	2½	2⅜	2½	
2⅝	1¼	Lndmrk Ld		7	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛+	⅛
16⅝	6⅝	LeaRon .28a	7	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
5⅝	3⅛	Lee Pharm		6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
6½	3	Lehigh Pres	7	2	5⅝	5¼	5¼—	⅛
14	6⅝	Leigh Pr .40	9	10	14	14	14	
4	1¼	Leisure Tec		7	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
9	6½	Levittin .20	7	3	8	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
7⅝	5⅝	LewisBF .24	6	11	6½	6⅜	6⅜—	⅛
10	5⅝	Liberty Fab	9	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	¼
7⅞	4	Lilli Ann .22	9	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
4⅝	3⅝	Lincoln Am	20	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
11½	5⅝	Lloyds Elec		8	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	¼
3	1⅝	LodgeS .12e	6	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
8⅝	4⅝	LoewThe wt		40	8⅝	8	8 —	⅛
3	1⅝	Logistic .08e		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
4	2⅝	LSB Ind .14t	5	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
2½	1⅝	LTVCorp wt		47	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛
7⅝	4¼	Lundy Elec	16	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
4⅝	1	Lynch Corp		16	3⅝	3½	3⅝—	⅛

M

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
1¼	⅝	Macrod Ind		80	1⅛	1	1⅛+	⅛
4⅝	3⅝	ManhLfe .24	9	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	¼
5½	4	MansfT .07r	79	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
2	1 3-16	Marinduq B	56	2	1 11-16	1 11-16	1 11-16+1-16	
24½	19⅝	MarkCtl .20	6	21	21⅝	20⅝	21 —	⅛
10⅞	5⅝	Marlene Ind	5	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Marshall Fd		1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
8¼	4⅝	Marshal Ind	6	11	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
32¼	21	MartPr .50a	8	12	28¼	28	28 —	⅛
10½	6⅝	Masind .20e	9	2	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
37⅞	23⅝	Masneiln .30	6	2	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞—	¼
3⅝	1⅞	Masters Inc	9	3	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
9⅞	4⅝	MaterRe .20	31	2	9¼	9¼	9¼+	⅛
3⅝	2½	Maule Ind		2	3½	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
5⅝	3⅝	McCulO .21t	26	48	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
19	13⅝	McDonh .70	6	15	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛
10⅝	6⅝	McIntsh .50	5	10	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
2⅝	1¼	McKeon Cn		5	2¼	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
2⅞	1⅝	MDC Corp	8	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
12½	10½	Means FW 1	7	5	12½	12½	12½	
8	5⅝	Medalist .40b	7	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Medco Jwly	7	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
8⅝	5⅞	Medenco .12	7	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞—	
19⅝	14¼	MediaGn .34	9	5	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+	¼
17	7⅝	Megolnt .16	6	19	14⅝	14⅝	14¼—	⅛
16⅝	11½	Mem Co .80	5	5	18½	18¼	18¼—	¼
2⅞	1⅞	Mercant Ind		1	2	2	2	
3⅝	1⅝	Mich Genl	5	53	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
17¾	13⅝	MichSug 1a	2	7	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
9	5⅝	Micklbry .16	6	14	8¾	8½	8½+	¼
15⅝	10	MidlGls .24b	7	5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
20½	15	Milgo Elect	9	88	17½	16⅝	17¼+	½
47	29⅝	MillerWo .40	16	56	48	46⅝	48 +	1⅝
19⅝	12⅝	Mil Roy .20a	16	20	19⅝	19	19 —	⅛
1⅝	⅝	Mission IT		7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
30½	17¾	MoPac 1.20	8	21	29	28⅝	28⅝—	⅛
24⅝	14⅝	Mitchll 1.97t	7	36	22⅝	22½	22⅝+	⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Mite Cp .16	9	35	6⅝	5⅝	6⅝	
14½	6⅝	Molycrp wt		9	12⅞	12¼	12¼—	½
13¾	9	Moog .60	6	3	10½	10¼	10½—	⅛
7¼	4⅝	Morton S .32	7	4	6½	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
2⅝	1	Movielab	8	2	2	2	2 +	⅛
16½	11¾	MPB Cp .70	5	x11	15	15	15 +	¼
3½	2⅝	MPO Video		1	3¼	3¼	3¼—	⅛
8½	3½	MultiAm .20	23	9	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
8⅝	7	MWA .40b	8	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	¼

N

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7	3⅝	Napco .06e	7	8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
5⅝	3⅝	NardaM .20	6	7	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝—	¼
25	12¾	Nat CSS	12	7	21⅝	21¾	21⅝+	⅝
2⅛	11-16	NatHlth Ent	12	14	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
2⅝	1	Natind wt		7	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	
2⅝	1⅝	NKinney Cp		73	2¼	2⅛	2⅛—	¼
14	7⅝	NMedEn .34	6	41	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
11⅞	6	Nat Paragn	8	111	11⅝	11⅛	11¼—	⅝
13	7⅝	Nat Patent	68	101	10¼	9⅞	10⅛	
4¼	2⅝	Nat Silver	17	2	3½	3½	3½	
3½	1⅝	Nat System	14	20	3	3	3	
19⅝	10	NatwHo .28	15	2	19	19	19 —	⅛
3¼	1⅝	Nelly Don		3	3	3	3	
3⅝	1⅞	Nelson LB	9	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
2½	1¼	NestLM .10e		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
34½	23¾	NENucir .40	14	2	30¼	30	30 —	⅛
1¼	½	New Idria	11	36	1	1	1	
21¼	15⅝	NMex Ariz	107	13	19	18¼	18¼—	½
3⅝	2	Newpark Rs	18	7	2⅝	2½	2½	
16½	13	N Proc .75e	13	9	15⅝	15½	15½	
17⅝	11½	NYTimes .60	14	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
9⅝	6⅝	NewbE .16b	6	7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	¼
16¼	12⅝	NiagFSv .44	6	7	15⅝	15	15	
4⅝	2⅝	Nichols SE	29	12	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
12⅝	7¼	Nolex Cp	122	84	11⅝	10⅞	11 +	½
4⅝	2⅝	Norek Inc	7	14	4½	4⅝	4⅝	
13-16	⅝	NoAmMt wt		12	½	7-16	7-16—	⅛
11	8	NorAm Roy	7	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
7	4 3-16	NorCdn Oils	11	27	6⅝	6¼	6¼	
5⅝	3	Nuclear Dat	6	7	4⅝	4	4	
13⅝	10	NumacO Gs	20	10	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛

O

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
13⅝	6⅝	Oakwd Hom	13	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
6⅝	3⅝	OEA Inc .16	9	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
16⅝	13½	Offshore Co	4	5	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
6⅝	5	Ohio Art .24	14	4	5⅝	5½	5⅝—	⅛
38⅛	28¾	OhioB 1.40a	3	2	34¼	34	34¼+	¼
12¼	9⅝	Ob Sealy .40	9	1	10¼	10¼	10¼—	
22½	14	OnLine Sys	18	13	20½	20¼	20¼+	¼
10½	4⅝	OrioleHo .20		1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
11	7⅝	OSullvn .50b	7	1	10¼	10¼	10¼+	¼
7⅝	3⅝	Outdr Sport	57	22	6⅝	6	6⅛+	⅛
10	6¾	OverhDr .40	11	22	9⅞	9¼	9⅞+	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Ozark Air	53	25	4¼	4⅛	4¼	

P - Q

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
3½	1⅝	P&F Indust	143	92	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
18⅝	16⅝	PGEdpf 1.50		6	17	17	17	
16½	14½	PGE pf.37		7	15	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
15½	13½	PGE3pf 1.25		1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	¼
14⅝	13⅝	PGRd pf 1.25		5	13½	13⅝	13½—	⅛
15	13⅝	PG pfA 1.25		1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞+	⅛
14⅝	12½	PG 4.8pf1.20		4	12⅝	12½	12⅝+	⅛
13⅝	12	PG 4.5pf1.12		3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
26½	24½	PG 9.2pf2.32		1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝—	¼
24	21¾	PG 8.1pf2.04		1	22	22	22 +	⅛
22⅝	20⅝	PG 7.8pf1.96		2	21⅞	21	21 +	⅛
24	21⅝	PG 8.2pf2.05		1	22	22	22	
29	25	PG 9.4pf2.37		7	25⅛	25	25 —	⅛
29½	25¾	P 10.46pf2.62		3	27½	27½	27½	
6⅝	4⅝	P Holdg .16		2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
53	45¼	PacLt pf4.75		z10	49½	49½	49½	
50	44	PacLt pf4.50		z800	47	46¼	47 +	1
47½	42⅝	PacLt pf4.36		z400	45⅝	44	45½—	⅛
16½	14½	PNwTel 1.20	9	53	16⅛	16¼	16⅝+	⅛
33	22⅝	PallCorp .24	15	16	30⅝	29⅝	29⅝+	⅛
15⅝	10⅝	PanOcean O	240	134	14⅝	14	14⅝—	⅛
7⅝	4	Pandl Bradf	7	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
4½	3	Pantast .10e	8	7	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
8⅝	4⅝	ParaPk .10a	4	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
13⅝	7⅝	ParkCh .48a	7	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
28⅝	22	Parsons .80	6	37	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝+	½
4⅝	2⅝	Pat Fashion	6	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
5½	3¼	PaloCG .45e	6	15	5¼	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
11	7½	PatrkP .86t	7	42	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
13⅝	9¼	Paxall .60a	5	z600	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
2⅞	1⅝	Penn Dix wt		2	2½	2½	2½	
9⅝	6⅝	PenEnM .60	8	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
7	3⅝	Pa Eng .68t	7	23	5⅝	5¼	5¼	
32½	29	PenTr 1.20b	7	1	30½	30½	30½	
5¼	2⅝	PenobS .05e	6	2	5	5	5	
1½	⅝	Pentron Ind	11	30	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
25½	18½	PepBoys 1	6	2	22⅝	22¼	22¼+	¼
15½	11	PepCom .44	4	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
6½	4⅝	PeriniCp .30	5	33	6⅝	6	6 —	¼
2⅞	1⅝	Permaner		55	2	2	2	
6⅝	3⅛	Pertec Corp	5	14	6	5¾	5¾—	¼
9	6¼	Petro Lewis		3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
8	5⅝	Phil LD .56r	4	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
4⅝	3¼	Phoenix Stl		105	4	3⅞	3⅞	
1¾	11-16	Pioneer Sys		18	1⅝	1½	1⅝—	⅛
8⅝	6	PionTex .80	3	3	7⅝	7½	7½	
22⅝	14⅝	PitDeMoin 1	7	5	21⅝	21¾	21¾—	⅛
42½	32⅝	Pittway .30	14	1	37	37	37	
11⅝	7⅝	Plant Ind	35	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	¼
21⅝	15⅝	Plantrnc .32	13	158	21⅝	20⅝	21⅛+	1⅛
7-16	¼	PNB MR wt		5	5-16	5-16	5-16	
15½	11⅝	Pneumo .80	4	4	13⅝	13½	13½—	⅛
7⅝	5⅛	Polychr .29t	14	11	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
6	3⅛	Prairie Oil	25	5	5	5	5 +	⅛
5¼	4⅛	Pratt Rd .30	9	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
17⅝	14⅝	Preston .70	11	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
10½	8⅝	PropCT 1.20	8	10	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
9⅝	8⅝	ProvGas .80	7	3	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞+	⅛
5	3⅛	ProdBdg .24	6	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
1⅝	13-16	PSA Inc wt		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
4⅞	2¼	Pulte Hmes	28	27	4	3⅝	3⅝	

R

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
5⅝	3⅝	Racon .20a	4	9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
18½	15	Ranchrs Ex	13	103	16⅝	16	16⅝+	½
17¼	12½	RangrO Can	4	3	14⅝	14¼	14¼—	⅛
16½	11¼	Ransbrg .80	8	7	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	RapdAm wt		3	1½	1½	1½	
4⅝	2⅝	Rath Pack		18	4	3⅝	3⅝—	¼
16⅝	13⅝	RaymPr .40	31	4	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	¼
18	14½	RealEsI 1.40	12	1	16½	16½	16½	
7⅝	5½	RlrIncT .7e	20	15	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
16¼	12½	RltRef 1.94e	8	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	¼
3⅝	2¼	Rediaw Ent	2	12	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
2⅝	1⅝	REDM Cp	8	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
1⅝	1⅛	Reeves Telc		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7	3¼	Refrig Tras	71	34	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
1	⅝	Rel Grp wt		32	13-16	13-16	13-16—1-16	
13	11⅛	Rem Ar .86a	7	8	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
9-16	¼	RepMtin wt		2	⅜	⅜	⅜	
25¼	18⅝	Rep NY .88	4	2	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞+	⅛
15⅝	13⅝	ReschCtl .38	21	18	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
24⅛	14	Resistflx .50	8	4	21	20⅝	20⅝	
4⅝	2	Resrtsintl A	6	44	3⅛	3	3⅛+	¼
2⅞	1	Rest Assoc		3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
4	35⅝	RET pf4.38		3	39⅝	38½	38½	
4⅝	1½	RH Med Svc	7	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
5¼	3⅝	Riblet Prod		5	5	5	5	
3⅝	1⅝	Richford In		2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
7⅝	4⅝	Richton .05e	5	30	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	¼
15⅝	10½	Riley Co	6	21	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
37¼	28½	RioAlgm	16		36½	36½	36½—	
19½	14½	Risdonm .36	36	63	18⅝	18½	18½+	¼
8⅝	5	RLC Corp	13	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	
28⅝	17⅝	Robintech	18	48	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝+	⅛
4⅝	2½	Roblin Ind	4	50	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	¼
3⅝	1⅝	Ronco Telep	6	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
4½	2	Rossmor Cp		7	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
3-16	1-16	Rossmor wt		4	3-32	3-32	3-32—1-32	
2⅛	1	Rusco Ind		25	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛
22⅝	13	Russell .88	5	3	19	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
9⅞	5⅝	Rust Cft .40	7	8	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
25⅝	19¼	RyanH .40	15	19	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝+	⅛

S

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7⅝	3⅛	SafranSy A	6	83	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
15⅝	11	Salem .10t	5	16	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
19⅝	15	Sambos .32	72	85	18½	18	18⅛+	¼
9¾	7⅝	SCarlo .26e		1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
34⅝	30⅛	San JW 2.40	7	1	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝—	¼
3⅝	2⅝	Sargent Ind	9	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
9⅝	5⅝	Saturn Airw	4	15	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
6⅝	5⅝	Saundr L .23	6	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
8⅝	6⅝	Schenuit .60a	5	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
6	3	Schiller Ind	11	2	4	4	4 —	¼
8⅝	5⅝	Schrader .30	8	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
3⅝	2⅛	Sci Mgt .06e		11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
16⅝	13⅝	Sci Atlanta	13	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
17	10⅝	Scrivner .60	4	4	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	¼
9⅛	6½	SbdAlMll .40	4		8½	8½	8½+	⅛
5½	2⅝	Sealectr Cp	8	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
1¼	½	Seaport Cp		13	1	15-16	15-16—1-16	
10⅞	5⅝	SeasnAll .20	7	2	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
2	13-16	Sec Mtg Inv		21	1⅝	1¼	1¼—	⅛
5-16	3-32	SecMt In wt		10	¼	¼	¼	
8½	4½	SelasCp .07e		4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
23⅝	13½	SeligLatz 1b	6	11	19	18⅝	19 +	⅝
6⅝	4	Semich .16t	10	7	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
5⅝	3½	Servisco .30	38	8	5⅝	5	5⅝+	⅝
4⅝	2½	Servo Corp	7	1	4	4	4 —	⅛
8⅝	7⅛	Seton Co .45	9	4	7¼	7⅛	7¼+	⅛
2	1⅛	SG Sec .51e		7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
15½	12⅝	SG Se pf1.70		2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
4⅛	2⅝	ShaerS .15e	8	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
12¼	7⅝	Shawin .50b	13	6	11½	11½	11½+	⅛
13⅝	4⅝	ShearH .20e	5	65	11⅝	11	11⅝—	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Shelter Res		6	3⅝	3½	3⅝—	⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Shnd Cp .24t	4	4	5¼	5¼	5¼—	¼
33	23½	Shnandb Oil	21	18	26⅝	25⅝	25⅝—	¾
15½	10⅝	Sherwd Med	13	6	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
3¼	1⅝	Shopwell In		5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
5½	1⅝	ShulmTr En		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
8⅝	5⅝	Sierrcin .20	8	7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
7⅝	5⅝	Sigmal .15e	8	2	7⅛	7	7	
6⅝	3½	Silo Inc		3	4½	4½	4½—	⅛
3⅞	2⅝	SimcoS .22b	13	1	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
10⅝	6	Simkins .60	6	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
3	1⅝	SMD Ind	5	1	2½	2½	2½—	⅛
4⅝	2½	Solitron		12	4⅛	3⅝	3⅝—	⅝
83	6⅝	Sonder Brdc	6	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
20¼	12⅝	Soundsn .40	11	11	18½	18¼	18½+	½
21⅝	18¾	SCEO pf1.68		z50	20¼	20¼	20¼	
26⅞	24⅝	SC9.2pf 2.30		47	25¼	25¼	25¼—	⅛
26	23⅛	SC8.8pf 2.21		1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
17	15⅝	SC5.8pf 1.45		9	17	16⅝	17 +	½
16⅝	14¼	SC5.2pf 1.30		3	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝+	¼
13	11⅝	SC 4.2pf 1.06		10	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅝
61	40⅝	SouRoyl 1.20	17	16	59⅝	59	59⅝	
15¾	9	Sowest Airl	7	23	14¼	13⅞	13⅞—	¼
8¼	6⅝	Spector .18e		2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
6¼	2⅝	Spectro .12t	5	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
2⅝	1⅝	SpedOP .11t	13	40	2¼	2⅛	2¼+	¼
8½	3¼	Spencer .04e		15	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
9⅝	6½	Spencr F .32	3	13	9¼	9⅛	9¼—	⅛
6⅝	4⅝	SSPInd .24	7	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
17½	12½	StdAllianc 1	5	3	15½	15¼	15¼—	½
7⅝	4⅝	StdCont .11r	4	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+	¼
4¼	3⅝	StdMetl .50t	8	28	4¼	4	4¼+	⅛
14⅛	9	StdMotA .42	9	32	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	
7¼	3¼	StdPac Corp	8	169	7½	7	7⅜+	½
25⅝	15½	StdProd 1.10	8	1	26	26	26 —	⅛
1	11-16	StdProd wt		21	1	15-16	1 +1-16	
27⅝	21⅝	StdShrs .40r		2	25	25	25 +	⅛
13⅝	10¼	StarSup .68a	4	5	12⅝	12¼	12¼—	¼
12⅞	7⅛	Steelmt .23r	4	11	11	10⅞	11	
2⅝	13-16	Sterl Electr	12	16	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
3½	1⅝	Sterl Ext .10	10	1	3	3	3 —	⅛
10	7¼	STP Cp .40e	13	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
10½	7¼	StrutW .10e	10	2	9	9	9	
17¼	14⅝	Sun Elec .48	10	7	16½	16⅝	16⅝+	¼
11½	8⅝	SupFdSv .32	7	1	10	10	10 —	⅛
1⅝	¾	Supronics		9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅞	1⅞	Susquhana		7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
8⅝	6⅝	Susquhan pf		1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
11-16	⅜	SutrMtg wt		1	9-16	9-16	9-16+1-16	
38⅝	19¾	SW Ind 1	9	59	37⅞	37½	37½—	½
39⅝	28⅝	Syntex .40	14	169	30⅞	30⅝	30⅝+	⅛
10⅝	5⅝	System Eng		40	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	

T

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
15⅝	12½	Tandy Brnd	15	13	13⅝	13¼	13⅝+	⅛
18⅝	16½	Tasty 1.08a	7	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛
1½	11-16	Tech Sym		27	1⅛	15-16	1	
5	2⅝	Techcl Oper		15	4½	4⅝	4½+	¼
3¾	1⅝	Techcl Tape	5	26	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
7	3⅝	TeleCom Cp	6	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
12¾	6⅝	Teleflex .32t	18	1	11	11	11 —	¼
⅝	¼	Telex Cp wt		10	⅜	⅜	⅜	
7⅝	2½	Tenna Corp		12	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
5⅝	2⅝	TennFS .40a		16	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
2⅝	1	Tensor Cp	187	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
13½	10¼	TerraC .60a	4	12	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
5⅝	2⅝	TesoroPt wt		27	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞+	⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Texstar .22t	10	13	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛
17⅝	10⅝	Textron wt		2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+	⅝
3⅝	2¼	Thorof Mkt		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
4⅝	2⅛	Tidwell Ind		1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
11	8¼	Tiffanyl .20	5	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
5⅝	3	Timpte Ind	15	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
16⅝	11⅝	Tokheim .40	7	5	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞+	⅛
1⅝	13-16	Tolchin Inst		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
108	99	TolEd pf 10		z70	104½	104½	104½+	½
9⅝	6⅝	ToppsGu .28	7	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Town Cntry		10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
11¼	4⅝	Tracor Inc	8	13	9¼	9	9⅛—	¼
3⅝	1⅝	Trans Lux		4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
4⅝	2⅝	Treadw .23t		15	4¼	4	4 —	⅛
15⅝	11⅝	TriStMtr .80	7	2	14¼	14¼	14¼—	¼
5½	3⅝	Trico Ind	6	59	5⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅝
4⅝	3	Tubos Mex	6	17	4 3-16	4⅛	4 3-16+3-16	
13½	9¼	Turbodyne	9	8	12	11⅝	12	
20⅝	16⅝	Turnr C 1.32	6	4	20	20	20 —	⅛
5⅝	3¼	TwinFair In	12	14	4¼	4	4 —	⅛

U

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
18⅞	14¼	U&I 1.20a	8	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
5⅝	3	UIP Cp .16	8	92	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
3½	1⅞	UNA .10a		14	2⅝	2½	2⅝+	⅛
6⅞	3⅝	Unimax Grp	17	4	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
5⅝	4 5-16	Un Asbestos	39	145	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞+	¼
1⅛	7-16	UnBrand wt		380	1½	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
14½	13	UnCosF .48b	8	2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞+	⅛
2⅝	1¼	Unit Foods	13	6	1⅝	1½	1½—	⅛
1½	¾	UnNat Corp		3	1	1	1	
⅛	1-32	UnNatCp wt		101	1-32	1-32	1-32	
6⅝	5⅛	UnRlfT .61e	9	19	5⅝	5½	5½—	⅛
3-16	1-16	UnRlfT wt		4	⅛	⅛	⅛	
7⅝	5⅝	USBan Trst		2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
12	8⅝	US Filtr .24	6	25	10⅝	10⅛	10¼—	⅛
7	3½	US LspRT E		4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
4⅝	3½	USNat Rsrc	5	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
3	1⅝	US Radium		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
23⅝	18½	US Redu .60	5	25	23½	23⅝	23⅝—	⅛
27⅝	18	Unitek .20	14	1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝—	⅛
3	2	UnivClg .05	5	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
6⅝	4¼	UnivRs .08e	8	3	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
10½	6¼	UnivRun .36	5	3	8⅝	8½	8½—	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	URS Corp	8	42	4	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
5⅝	3⅝	UV Ind wt		14	5¼	5	5¼+	⅛

V

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
9⅝	6½	VallesSt .62t	9	1	8¼	8¼	8¼—	⅛
12⅝	8⅝	Valmac .70	3	12	11½	11½	11½	
9¼	5⅝	VanDorn .40	8	5	8	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
12½	4⅝	Varo Inc	6	10	10	9⅝	10 —	⅛
10⅝	6½	Veecoins .32	16	1	10	10	10 —	⅛
5	1⅝	Verit Ind	92	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
28¼	14⅞	VermtA .40b	12	8	27⅞	27½	27⅞—	⅛
7⅝	2⅝	Vernitron	14	186	7	6⅝	6⅞+	⅛
2⅝	1	Vertipil Inc		5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Viatech Inc		5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
2⅛	1	Viking Genl		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅝	1⅛	Vikoa Inc	112	19	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
12⅝	7⅝	Voplex .68		1	10	10	10	
4⅞	1⅝	Vulcan Corp		4	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
11¼	6⅝	Vulc Inc .36	4	28	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝—	¼
16¼	11	Vulcinc pf 1		2	14½	14½	14½—	¼

W

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7⅝	3⅝	WabMg .10a	8	7	6¾	6¾	6¾	
9⅝	7⅝	Wacknht .40	7	46	8¼	7¾	7¾—	⅛
4⅝	1⅝	WadelEq .10	24	5	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
13⅝	8⅝	WagnrEl .48	12	1	13	13	13 —	¼
3¼	2¼	Walnoco Oil	8	7	2 15-16	2 13-16	2 5-16+1-16	
4⅝	2⅝	WallacS .20e	6	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
1⅛	⅝	WardFds wt		1	1	1	1	
5¼	2	Wards Co	15	6	3⅞	3¼	3¼	
7⅝	3	WarC pfC.05		24	7	6⅝	6⅝—	¼
32½	21¼	WasPstB .50	12	14	31¾	31⅝	31⅝—	⅛
16⅝	14¼	WRIT 1.30	11	10	16	16	16 +	¼
3⅝	1⅝	Weiman Co	72	8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
8	5½	Weld Tu Am	3	2	7¼	7¼	7¼—	⅛
5½	3¼	Wellco .10e	9	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
10⅝	9⅝	Westats Ptl	10	67	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
6¼	4 15-16	WstDcal .10	10	13	6¼	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
8½	6¼	WstFinl .15a	5	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
1½	½	WstPac I wt		6	1	1	1	
27¼	14⅝	Whiting 1.30	6	x2	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	
1¼	⅝	Whittakr wt		13	15-16	⅞	15-16	
3	1⅝	Wichita Ind	6	56	3	2⅞	2⅞	
4½	2⅝	WilsonBr .30	8	5	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
16⅝	10⅝	Winkimn .60	7	5	16⅝	16½	16⅝+	⅛
4¼	2⅝	Winston Mll	6	4	3¼	3¼	3¼	
3½	1⅝	Wolf HowB		6	3	3	3 —	¼
1⅝	1 3-16	Wool Lt .06e	14	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—1-16	
11⅝	6	Worcest Ctl	5	8	8½	8⅜	8⅜—	⅛
9⅝	6¼	Work Wr .60	7	12	9	9	9 —	¼
6½	3⅝	Wrather Cp		9	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
1⅝	⅝	Wright Har		78	1 1-16	15-16	1 1-16+1-16	
6	2⅝	WTC Air .10		24	4⅛	3⅞	4 —	¼
21¼	15½	WUI Inc .60	7	4	19	18¾	19 +	¼
6¼	3⅝	WyleLab .24	11	24	5⅝	5¼	5¼—	⅛
11¼	7	Wynnin .15e	8	8	9¼	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛

X

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
20⅝	13	Xonics Inc	43	13	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛

Y

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
4¼	3	YooHoo .10e	11	10	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛

Z

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
10½	7⅝	ZeroMfg .28	6	1	9	9	9	
11⅞	4½	Zimmr Hom	22	11	11	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Currency Rates

March 29, 1976

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.6905	5.16	105.71*	57.35*	31.52x	—	6.8980*	105.705*	44.335*
Brussels (c)	39.03	74.805	15.318	8.3175	4.569*	14.5085	—	15.33	6.428
Frankfurt	2.5515	4.8690	—	54.35*	3.007x	94.69*	6.534*	100.0*	41.99*
London (z)	1.91625	—	4.8835	8.995	1,617	5.1625	74.80	4.8845	11.6275
Milan	855.0	1638.65	335.60	182.05	—	317.60	21.93	335.55	140.84
Paris	4.69575	9.01	184.375*	—	5.4885x	174.415*	12.0402*	184.510*	77.400*
Zurich	2.5515	4.8904	99.99*	54.39*	0.3007*	94.71*	6.52*	—	42.0*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 6.07975; Escudo: 29.21; Israeli £: 7.53; Peseta: 67.14; Schilling: 18.305; Sw. krona: 4.4100; Yen: 299.65; Belgian financial franc: 41.10; Canadian $: 0.9840; Hong Kong $: 4.9315.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D.	4⅞-5	2⅞-3⅛	1⅝-2⅛	9¼- 9¾
1 M.	5¼-5⅜	3⅛-3⅛	1⅞-1⅝	10 -10½
3 M.	5⅞-5⅛	3¼-3⅝	1⅝-1⅝	9⅞-10⅛
6 M.	6⅛-6⅝	3⅛-3⅛	2¼-2½	10½-11
1 Y.	7 -7⅛	4⅝-4½	3¼-3½	11 -11½

More Cars in Hungary

BUDAPEST, March 29 (Reuters).—Car ownership in Hungary has doubled in five years and there is now a private car for every five families, government statistics showed. The number of cars rose last year to 551,000.

Carl Gewirtz on the Euromarket.
Every Monday. You can't afford to miss it.
International Herald Tribune

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$33,000,000

SEVEN YEAR EUROCURRENCY LOAN TO FINANCE PART OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE NORPOLEFIN POLYOLEFIN PLANTS

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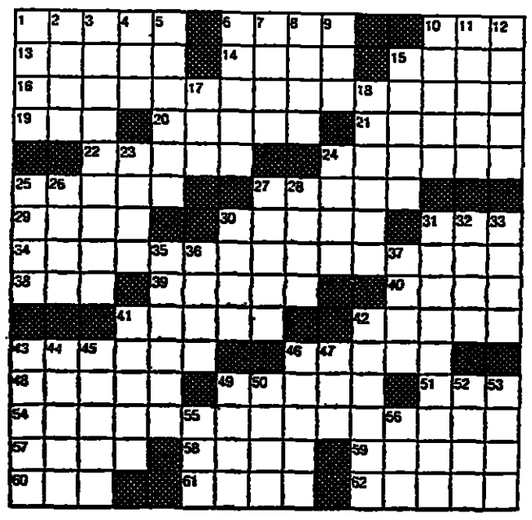
CROSSWORD — Edited by Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Prolonged look
6 ——cake
10 Weaken
13 Box-score entry
14 Tale teller
15 Dear, in Italy
16 Specialist's opposite
19 Traffic-ticket entry: Abbr.
20 Obtuse
21 Incensed
22 Blessed or main
24 Shred
25 Hindu guitars
27 Oil yielder
29 Relatives of rds.
30 Administered
31 Profane, in Hawaii
34 Early American settlement
38 Random quantity
39 Handled rudely
40 Great Barrier Island
41 Like a moosy trio
42 Forte of Keats or Shelley
43 Bacall
46 "The Lady Is a ——"
48 Magazine edition
49 Real bargain
51 Quick-trick card
54 Friend in need
57 Dill herb
58 Within: Prefix
59 Mug for Gertrude
60 Pulpit talk: Abbr.
61 Relative of an org.
62 —— cotta

DOWN

1 Polish assembly
2 Kind of door or shooter
3 No. 1 on a hate list
4 Korean soldier
5 Eats away
6 Clue designed to mislead
7 Hurts
8 —— of woe
9 Pop or modern
10 Anwar
11 Mountain ridge
12 Tough question
15 —— blanche
17 Submerged land
18 Theater district
23 Container
24 Powder
25 —— California
26 Russian czar
27 Did mending
28 Glad or helping
30 Eider's pride
31 Stationery item
32 Numbers
33 Nautical assent
35 Ill humor
36 Mirror foil
37 Impend
41 Impact
42 Most wan
43 Prickly fishes
44 In harmony
45 Poe's fallen house
46 Western range
47 Cheer
49 Part of S.A.R.
50 Explosives
52 Cordage fiber
53 Sicilian sight
55 Certain vote
56 Sault —— Marie



WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	—	—	Unavailable
AMSTERDAM	9	48	Cloudy
ANKARA	—	—	Unavailable
ATHENS	10	50	Rain
BEIRUT	19	66	Cloudy
BELGRADE	12	54	Clear
BERLIN	15	59	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	11	52	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	2	36	Clear
BUDAPEST	14	57	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	19	66	Clear
COPENHAGEN	2	41	Rain
COSTA DEL SOL	16	61	Clear
DUBLIN	9	48	Showers
EDINBURGH	9	48	Showers
FLORENCE	18	64	Clear
FRANKFURT	15	59	Cloudy
GENEVA	14	57	Clear
HELSINKI	2	36	Rain
ISTANBUL	—	—	Unavailable
LAS PALMAS	19	66	Clear
LISBON	14	57	Clear
LONDON	12	54	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	12	54	Cloudy
MADRID	17	63	Clear
MILAN	16	61	Clear
MONTREAL	1	34	Cloudy
MOSCOW	6	43	Cloudy
MUNICH	14	57	Clear
NEW YORK	9	48	Clear
NICE	16	61	Clear
OSLO	7	45	Cloudy
PARIS	17	63	Clear
PRAGUE	16	61	Cloudy
ROME	18	64	Clear
SOFIA	5	41	Overcast
STOCKHOLM	5	41	Rain
TEHRAN	—	—	Unavailable
TEL AVIV	27	81	Clear
TUNIS	16	61	Clear
VIENNA	15	59	Clear
WARSAW	14	57	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	13	55	Cloudy
ZURICH	14	57	Clear

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

March 29, 1976

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund $7.32
(d) AEIF Trustcor Int'l Fd $8.57
Austral. Select Fd ..... $6.27 b

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co:

— (d) Bacrbond SF20.25
— (d) Conbar SF1.55
— (d) Grobar SF1.52
— (d) Stockbar SF9.00
(w) Brownlaree $14.19
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd. $12.56
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd. $5.11
(d) A.G.F. Japan Fd. $7.59

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:

— (w) Capital Int'l $14.57
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. $8.07
(d) Capital Rentinvest LF1,146
(d) Caribico Open-End $129.00
(d) Citadel Fund $3.25
(i) Cleveland Off-Shore Fd .. $220.03
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. A Certs. $7.71
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. B Certs. $11.61
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V. $8.31

CREDIT SUISSE:

— (d) Canasec SF574
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds SFF1.15
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l SFF68.50
— (d) Energievalor SFF2.50
— (d) Usec SFC2
— (d) Europavalor SFF21
(i) Crosby Fund S.A. $4.56

(w) D.G.G. $40.20
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.) $1.22
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $12.72
(w) Dr. Interch. Inv. Fd. $12.43
(w) Europe Obligations LFL091

DET INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:

— (d) Concentra DM25.50
— (d) Int'l. Rentenfond DM11.90

FIDELITY:

— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets $17.10
— (w) Fidelity Dir. Svcs. Tr. $31.35
— (w) Fidelity Equitalia $5.12
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $15.77
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund $27.54
— (d) Fidelity World Fd. $11.98
(d) Fiduvest BF1,002
(w) First Int'l Fd. $123.39
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec. $13.58
(d) First Nat'l City Fund $29.95
(d) First Security Cap. Fd. $27.03
(w) Fleming Fund S.A. $15.16
(w) Fleming Japan Fund $26.69
(w) Foreign Issue Pr. SF1,703
(d) Formula Selection Fd. SF11.57
(d) Fondilalia $10.05
(d) Fund of Nations $6.01
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.) $6.73
(w) Future Australia Fd. ..... Aus.$2.61

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:

— (w) Berry Int'l Fund $12.71
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. $26.45
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund $6.46
(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l. $5.25
(w) Hanseatic Bridge NV. $5.633
(i) H.O.I.T. Robet $20.37
(d) Icofund $8.76
(d) Interfit SF1,215
(d) Intertund S.A. $9.17
(w) Intermarket Fund $255.73
(w) Int'l Inc. Fund (Bermuda) $20.58
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $5.97

(r) Invest. Atlanticus $40.50
(d) Relamerica S.A. Fund $2.75
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. $7.33
(r) Japan Growth Fund $15.00
(d) Japan Selection Fund $10.71
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $14.90

JARDINE FLEMING:

— (r) Jardine Esat. Trust $54.81
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund $42.78
— (r) Jardine Selection NV. $11.07

(d) KB Income Fund LF1,634
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int FR $11.38
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F. $19.76
(r) Leverage Cap. Hold $29.33

LLOYDS INTERNATIONAL MGT S.A.:

—+(w) L&BT Multi-way Fd. ..... SF[illegible]
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income SF9.9

(w) Luxfund $19.19
(d) Meckiannam Sel. Fund $9.73
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund $1.20
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund $1.22
(w) N.A.S.I.F $69.76
(w) Nippon Fund $40.58
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund $6.95
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd. $6.69

(r) Pegasus Intern'l $5.89

(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund $22.98
(d) Renta Fund LF1,099
(d) Renta Capital Fund LF1,101
(d) Rentinvest LF906

(d) Safe Fund $4.57
(d) Safe Trust Fund $10.93
(w) Samurai Portfolio SF32.50

Share Realty N.V. $15.19
Share International N.V. $4.67

SEPRO:

— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.) $12.34

S.M.C. FUNDS:

— (d) CSF Fund SF24.48
— (d) Crossbow Fund SF1.62
— (d) I.T.F. Fund N.V. $7.50

(w) SMH Special Fund DM35.00

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:

— (r) Parfon Str. R. Est. SF1,525
— (r) Securiswiss SF940

(d) Soros Fund $214.65
(w) Star Fund $4.57

SWISS BANK CORP.:

— (d) America-Valor SF486.50
— (d) Intervalor SFC.25
— (d) Japan Portfolio SFC.21.50
— (d) Swissvalor Ken Ser. SF211.50
— (d) Univ. Bond Select SF93.50
— (d) Universal Fund SF93.36

(w) Talent Global Fund $9.12
(d) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Brd) $26.25
(w) Tokyo Pac Hold N.V. $13.25
(w) Transpacific Fund $19.75

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:

— (d) Amca U.S. Sh. SF76
— (d) Bond Invest SF70.75
— (d) Convert-Invest SF70.50
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh. SF129
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh. SF91.50
— (d) Globinvest SF93.50
— (d) Pacific Invest SFF5
— (d) Remetac-Invest SF75
— (d) Safit South. Afr. Sh. SF179.50
— (d) Sima Swiss Rt. Est. SF178

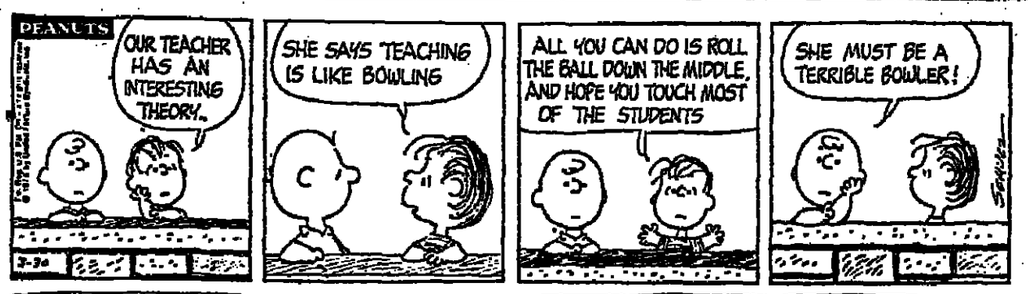
UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:

— (d) Atlanticfonds DM18.50
— (d) Europafonds DM32.88
— (d) Unifonds DM31.50
— (d) Unirenta DM61.60
— (d) Unispecial I DM65.40

(w) United Can. Inv. Fd. $7.77
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd. $12.40
(w) Western Growth Fd $7.74
(w) Western Hedge Fund $1,064.78
(w) Wiss. Proprietary N.V. $1,530
(d) World Equity Grth Fd. $4.21
(w) Worldwide Securities 245.54
(w) Worldwide Special $1,954.22

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend. ? — New; N.A — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer price; a — Asked; b — Bid. Change F/F 010 to 01 per unit.

PEANUTS



B.C.



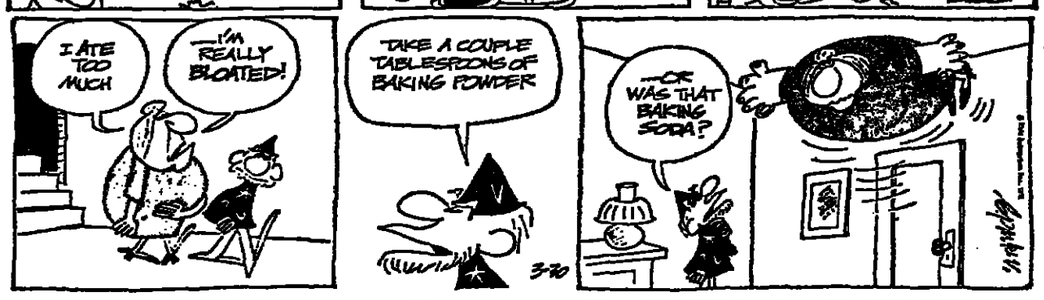
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REX MORGAN M.D.



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SIMPOE

TRAFOC



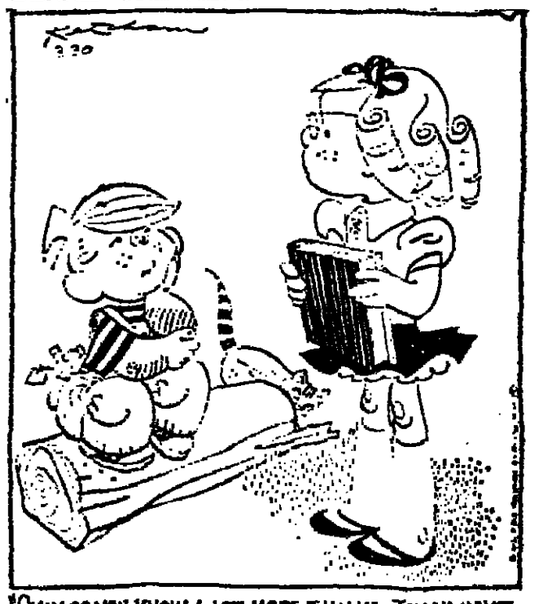
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: "_____"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: ARASH MANGE HECTIC GUIDED
Answer: What some "smell" guys have—

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

THE GENIUS OF THE PLACE
The English Landscape Garden 1620-1820

By John Dixon Hunt and Peter Willis. Harper & R. Illustrated. 390 pp. $25.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

ANDREW MARVELL's "Green Thought in a Green Shade" would not do for us today when we think in "tanks." Besides, nature makes many of us nervous, unless we have a swimming pool or a tennis court to lend it a less profound purpose than simply *being there*. The Bible says we began life in a garden, and some of us hope to end it in another one, the Elysian Fields of heaven. In the interval, we have our pachysandra, our tree-lined streets, our window boxes, our flower pots, our plastic heresies.

If you have "The Genius of the Place," by John Dixon Hunt and Peter Willis, at least you own the idea of the thing. And what an idea it is, to write a social and cultural history of man by approaching him through his garden. The subtitle of their book is "The English Landscape Garden 1620-1820," but, as one of their authorities says of a well-designed landscape, "the emotion often spreads far beyond the occasion."

"The Genius of the Place" is an illustrated anthology of theories of landscape gardening, descriptions of famous gardens and poems celebrating them. For Alexander Pope, who had a splendid one, his garden conduced to "the Feast of Reason, and the Flow of Soul." In his poem "The Seasons," James Thomson celebrates a garden as the place where ". . . all the Tumult of a guilty World/Tost by ungenerous Passions, sinks away."

But, according to the authors, many a bone of contention lay buried in the garden. Not everyone was content to put his soul out to pasture. Some wanted their gardens to embody philosophies, politics, poems—even puns, epigrams and satires. The early Tudor garden was little better than a flowered fortification of high walls and massed formations of color. They were as stiff and unnatural as the first Gothic nudes. People were still too close to nature to appreciate the natural.

The garden next became an arena where English liberty struggled against French absolutism. When the Western world was overwhelmed by Le Nôtre's "miracle" at Versailles, the garden began to be regarded as an expression of its owner's personality. Ambitious landscapes—a pretty oxymoron—were designed to be "read" like poems; here one meditated; there one dallied with the tenderer sex; farther on, a suitable melancholy, an intimation of mortality, was encouraged. Water was made to rain, roar, purl or mirror. A strategically placed ruin "excited an inquiry into the former state of the edifice," bringing to mind "the fleeting Forms . . . and the Decay even of the Globe." The sublime, confused of "awe and terror," might be soothed by the picturesque, tossed salad of "intricacy and variety." Like Jean Cocteau, who said, "The nightingale sings badly," men tried to improve nature, to "collect and epitomize its attractions.

The serpentine became a positive obsession at one time, according to Mr. Hunt and Mr. Willis, and a stream flowing in a straight line was abhorrent to the eye. Like adolescents rejecting the uncultivated parents, some of the gentry would have nothing to do with rude nature, with its "warts and boils," even its unconcealed "pudenda," as one writer put it.

In "The Genius of the Place" there are "heroick" gardens that suggest "the great and extraordinary" in nature and pastoral ones "abandoned to caprice." To Thomas Whately's view, the ideal "should seem to be suggested by the scene . . . not sought for, nor elaborated; and have the force of a metaphor, free from the detail of an allegory." If allowed to go unchecked, the Continental passion for horticultural display might reduce the garden to a recondite conundrum and leave no scope for the "solitary reverie" that seems to have developed a part of the country gentleman's exercise.

According to William Emp[illegible] the chief point of Marvell's poem "The Garden" is "to contemplate and reconcile conscious and unconscious states, intuitive and intellectual modes of apprehension . . ." And this is where the debate raged. Should a garden simply "alert the senses" to nature, enable us to see it as if for the first time, with pristine eyes—or should a garden only a theater for allegory, temples, ruins, [illegible] grottoes, mottoes, mazes, hermitages and other emblematic inventions? Homer, Virgil, the Bible, the race, Spenser, Milton—even Locke's "Essay Concerning Human Understanding"—were all invoked on one side or the other.

The many illustrations in "The Genius of the Place" run the gamut from austere classical gardens with trees pruned to look like the "patches" worn by fashionable ladies to the decolletage and corseted nature. The [illegible] of those happy inspirations one can find in obscure [illegible] drawings and paintings of concrete ideas and antiseptic gardens that are too often a reflection of social history. It shows the gradual coming to terms with the conception of themselves and their world right in their own backyard.

The quoted passages from the poems, which are printed in their original spelling, are in themselves a "delicate and delightful curiosity," documenting the authors' various "complexions of soul." For each extract, Hunt and Mr. Willis have provided a witty and instructive introduction, as well as a general introduction that is a masterpiece of elegant compactness. Here is a mere part of a sentence that illustrates the taste they bring to the entire enterprise: ". . . and after the Fall did man have to invoke art to shove a daisy into nature."

Anatole Broyard is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle



BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

On the diagramed deal, South overcalled the one-club opening bid with one diamond.

West scraped up a raise to two clubs, and North made use of a "responsive" double: A penalty double in this position is almost inconceivable, so many players play this double for take-out, showing length in the unbid suits.

East carried on to three clubs, a slight misjudgment. He found later that two spades would have been wiser, not so much in the hope of finding a spade fit as of indicating the best lead if South became the declarer. South bravely bid three hearts, conscious that his high cards were somewhat sparse, and North naturally carried him to game.

West had no reason to lead a spade, which would have given the defense at least four tricks. Instead, he led the club king, an expert move that sometimes helps the defense by permitting either defender to win the first trick. South won the club ace and decided that East must have the heart king to justify his opening bid and later bid at the three-level with a broken club suit. He therefore called for the heart ace and was rewarded when the king appeared.

The Q-K of diamonds won the next two tricks, and a trump was led. If West had played low, declarer would have remained in his hand and followed with a diamond ruff.

West chose to put in the jack, so dummy won and the third round of trumps was won in closed hand. Diamonds were continued, and a ruff set up the fifth diamond. A club ruff was available as an entry to cash the last diamond, and two spades were surrendered. Thus South made an overtrick in a contract that usually failed by a trick or two after spades were led.

NORTH
♠ 10982
♡ AQ942
◇ Q7
♣ A6

WEST	EAST (D)
♠ 73	♠ AKQ6
♡ J63	♡ K
◇ J1062	◇ 83
♣ K1054	♣ Q98732

SOUTH
♠ J74
♡ 10875
◇ AK954
♣ J

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

East	South	West	North
1 ♣	1 ◇	2 ♣	Dbl.
3 ♣	3 ♡	Pass	4 ♡
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the club king.

مأخوذة من الأصل

gazzoni Drives Ferrari to Safe Victory



United Press International.

TORY STREET—Race winner Clay Regazzoni, in led the field at the start of U.S. Grand ix on streets of Long Beach, Calif. Trailing rick Depailler, No. 4, James Hunt and Niki Lauda.

Teammate Lauda Second In U.S. Grand Prix West

By Michael Katz

LONG BEACH, Calif., March 29 (NYT).—Auto racing through city streets got off to a bang-up start yesterday but a man nicknamed "Crash" avoided all the trouble and won the first United States Grand Prix West by 42.3 seconds.

A crowd estimated at 72,000 within the 2.02-mile circuit through downtown Long Beach—plus about 28,000 spectators who watched for free from the Queen Mary in the harbor and from the buildings lining the course—had only 12 cars to follow at the end.

Eight of the 20 starters, including Mario Andretti, the lone United States representative, were eliminated by crashes or mechanical difficulties.

But Clay Regazzoni, a 36-year-old Swiss driver who has had difficulties with several Formula One starts in the past, steered Ferrari to a 1, 2 finish that surprised no one except the second Ferrari finisher, Niki Lauda.

Lauda, the world drivers' champion and winner of the first two title races this season, said yesterday he doubted if half the field would last 80 laps, or 161.6 miles, around the narrow, rough course. The Austrian said he didn't expect to be one of the lucky ones.

Driving Into Trouble

Lauda, who never threatened his teammate, was slowing at the end but he finished almost eight seconds ahead of Patrick Depailler of France, who was threatened by James Hunt of Britain.

Depailler, who tangled with the English driver last year in the other "race round the houses," at Long Beach East in Monte Carlo, went wide around a turn and forced Hunt into one of the temporary concrete barriers.

Hunt, who said his McLaren could have run with Regazzoni's Ferrari, was out of the race on the fourth lap and he was furious, shaking his fist at the Frenchman the next time the Tyrrell driver went by.

"He's good in the streets," Hunt said later of Depailler's driving abilities. "But he's not good in traffic."

"What he did was blatant," Hunt said. "He looked at me, I could see him looking at me in his side mirror. He just came out in front of me."

Depailler, who said he had brake trouble, later spun and dropped back to seventh place. But he charged back through the dwindling field to take third.

Another Frenchman, Jacques Laffite, was fourth in the new Ligier, a Matra-powered car, followed by Jochen Mass of West Germany, Hunt's teammate.

Emerson Scores

Emerson Fittipaldi of Brazil, twice the world champion, earned the first championship point for the new Brazilian car, Copersucar, which his brother, Wilson, helped design. Fittipaldi was sixth, a lap behind Regazzoni.

Regazzoni, who spent 1 hour 53 minutes 18.471 seconds on the troublesome course with little trouble, averaged 85.572 miles an hour—although on the straight at Shoreline Drive he and Lauda were timed at more than 190 mph.

"It was all very nice," said Regazzoni, who has been a Ferrari driver since 1969, "all very correct."

Lauda, who was concerned with not finishing the $265,000 race and thus not earning any championship points, had a nice day, too. The six points he picked up for second place gave him 20 for the young season and a 14-point lead over Depailler, who was second in the Brazilian Grand Prix. Regazzoni's nine points for the victory gave him third place in the standing.

GRAND PRIX RESULTS

1. Clay Regazzoni, Switz., Ferrari, 1:53:18.471; 85.57 mph, 80 laps; 2. Niki Lauda, Austria, Ferrari, 1:54:00.885; 85.04, 80; 3. Patrick Depailler, France, Tyrrell, 1:54:08.443; 84.84, 80; 4. Jacques Laffite, France, Ligier, 1:54:31.298; 84.67, 80; 5. Jochen Mass, W. Germany, McLaren, 1:54:40.763, 84.56, 80; 6. Emerson Fittipaldi, Brazil, Copersucar, 79 laps; 7. Jean-Pierre Jarier, France, Shadow, 78; 8. Chris Amon, New Zealand, Norris Ensign, 78; 9. Carlos Pace, Brazil, Brabham, 77; 10. Bonnie Peterson, Sweden, March, 77; 11. Alan Jones, Australia, Surtees, 76; 12. John Watson, Ireland, Penske, 69.

GRAND PRIX STANDINGS

	Points
1. Niki Lauda, Austria	24
2. Patrick Depailler, France	10
3. Clay Regazzoni, Switz.	9
4. Jochen Mass, W. Ger.	7
5. James Hunt, England	6
6. Jody Scheckter, So. Africa	5
7. Tom Pryce, Wales	4
8. Hans Stuck, W. Ger.	3
9. Jacques Laffite, France	3
10. John Watson, Ireland	2
11. Mario Andretti, U.S.	1
12. Emerson Fittipaldi, Brazil	1



Associated Press.

Defeated challenger Max Cohen (right) talking with champion Rodrigo Valdes in ring after the fourth round.

The World of Fighting Often Matter of Values

By Bernard Kirsch

PARIS, March 29 (IHT).—The difference in the values of heavyweight Henry Clark and middleweight Max Cohen were more obvious than the disparity of 50 pounds of muscle.

Cohen last night valued his life more than the middleweight title. "Do you have to die in the ring to satisfy people?" asked the Frenchman on television today, feeling the need to defend himself from a public which had booed him after he gave up against Rodrigo Valdes in the fourth round. He was still standing at the time, as much affected by his nerves as by Valdes's battering.

Henry Clark traveled 6,000 miles, not for the pleasures of the Palace of Versailles, but because he was a fighter, growing old, who was still chasing that one big day of glory that he could cash in on. So Henry fought for seven rounds with blood blinding his left eye and for eight rounds with one arm, having pulled a shoulder muscle early in his 10-round loss to Earnie Shavers.

It was this city's first significant heavyweight bout in half a century, and the crowd seemingly did not know what to make of the big men. Was this the way it was with heavily-muscled fighters? They throw heavy punches and then their weight slows them down so by the tenth that they can't raise their arms high enough to throw a punch.

More so, the crowd seemingly didn't know what to make of a fighter who goes on while losing blood, his eyesight in danger. It was all a matter of values. Henry Clark 31, having made an accord with himself that boxers get hit, get cut, get hurt, because he couldn't make $20,000 any other way for a night's work.

Max Cohen, 34, made $60,000 last night, and took the money and ran. He made excuses all the way to the bank, contradicting himself but never admitting he was beaten by a better, faster, stronger fighter. But Max is not an exception. Throwing in the sponge, or putting on acts in the ring, has been predominant in Europe in recent years.

Jean Mateo, a French fighter who spent more than a decade in the United States, where he became a boxer, said at ringside last night, after Max gave up. "That's the European way, quitting when you feel like it. I don't know why we should put up with it.

"As for me, when I was in the United States, they didn't teach me to act that way. On the other side of the Atlantic, when you quit, you don't get your money."

Cohen acted as if he were a beaten boxer last night when he raised his hand in the fourth round, actually three seconds after the round had ended according to the timekeeping of some ringsiders. (But the bell had failed to ring.) Valdes, the World Boxing Council titleholder, twice had knocked down Cohen with right hands in the third round.

He was punishing Max in the fourth until the end came; then came the excuses from the Moroccan-born Frenchman who has acted as if all the world was persecuting him. First he said he raised his hand because he wanted to take a standing knockdown, and that the referee had misunderstood him. Later he said he raised his hand to stop the fight because Italian referee Marcel Bertini was persecuting him. He said the referee had warned him three times for butting and he said the referee counted for a knockdown when it should have been a slip.

To make it all sound even more absurd, Max also added he had Valdes out on his feet.

Valdes's manager, Gil Clancy, said that Cohen's tale was "the strangest I ever heard. He said he had enough and then he tells people that he wanted to go to his corner as if that were some kind of safe area."

Only Valdes had kinds words for Max, calling him a tough, strong opponent. He could afford to be kind. He'll probably be making half a million dollars for fighting the world's other middleweight king, Carlos Monzon of Argentina, in June. Max probably will retire.

Clark will be taking a rest now. With his shoulder aching, with his eye wound held together by bandages, Clark said he'll stay out of the ring for three weeks. It's all a matter of values.

Wins in Straight Sets

Connors Helps Rating With Defeat of Tanner

PALM SPRINGS, Calif., March 29 (UPI).—Jimmy Connors, seeking to regain his status as the world's top player, won the $200,000 American Airlines tennis tournament yesterday with a 6-4, 6-4 victory over Roscoe Tanner.

Connors, playing consistently throughout the 1-hour 20-minute match, picked up $35,000 while Tanner won $17,500 at the Mission Hills Country Club.

Both players had to battle winds gusting up to 35 miles an hour. Connors made few errors and his punishing ground strokes proved too much for Tanner, an upset winner over Arthur Ashe Saturday.

Connors said: "The wind bothered us both and of course it was the same for both of us. So it was a matter of who made the most mistakes."

Tanner said: "The wind was definitely a problem for me. It made the soft ones harder to handle than the low flat ones, because the ball jumped around in the air."

The eight games Tanner won topped the performance of each of Connors's previous five opponents here: Americans Sandy Mayer and Bob Lutz, Australians Phil Dent and John Alexander and Swede Bjorn Borg.

Tanner is left-handed like Connors, and is the same age, 24. His strongest point is a cannonball serve. Connors's strongest point is the return of serve. They have been playing each other since they were juniors. Tanner attended Stanford while Connors, more briefly, attended the University of California, Los Angeles.

"We're still friends," said Tanner, referring to an incident in the first game. In winning a point with the aid of a windblown lob, Connors made an international understood gesture with his finger. Tanner stopped and said, "Don't do any of that to me." Connors assured him, as they were changing sides, that he was acknowledging the wind and meant nothing personal. There were no further incidents.

Goolagong Victory

BOSTON, March 29 (UPI).—Cool, calm Evonne Goolagong trounced temperamental Virginia Wade, 6-2, 6-0 yesterday to win her second straight title, a $75,000 Virginia Slims tennis tournament.

The victory netted $15,000 for Goolsgong, winner of four Slims tournaments this season. Wade, who has reached the finals three times this year only to lose to Goolagong on each occasion, received $8,000.

Goolagong swept the last seven games after Wade became angry at a linesman's call on game point of the seventh game of the first set. The Englishwoman, 30, walked around the court, and seemingly lost her concentration and the match.

U.S. Defeats Scotland For Curling Crown

DULUTH, Minn., March 29 (UPI).—The United States, represented by the Bruce Roberts Rink of Hibbing, Minn., edged Scotland, 6-5, yesterday to win the Silver Broom world curling championships at the Duluth Arena.

With a count of 5-5 at the end of eight ends, Bruce Roberts decided to blank the end so he would have the last rock coming home. Scotland was heavy, the stone went too far and the Americans counted one to win the match and the world championship for the third time.

...een's Third in Row ...n Without Challenge

By John S. Radosta

...D HEAD ISLAND, S.C., (NYT).—Hubert Green ...ome a chance to beat ...he finale of the Heri... Classic yesterday but, ... "Nobody made a run ... The result was that ...ighed "skinny kid from ... won his third consecu... tournament.

...nowhere near a record ... players have done it, ...ftirse there was Byron ...11 straight in 1945—but ... a worthy achievement ...r professional who only ...ks ago was in such a ...st he missed the cut in ...da Citrus.

...eritage was played over ...ing Harbour Town Golf ... par 36-35—71 layout that ... the best golf courses ... pro tour. This is the ...ourse on which a leader ...ly lose his lead, where ...an come out of the ... a 66 or so.

...n't happen yesterday. ...9, shot a conservative, ...ial" 73 and cruised in ...ly by five strokes.

...rphy, his closest chal... the start of yesterday's ...e away the tournament ...second hole where he ... triple bogey 8. From ...went on to a nightmare ... and double bogeys and ... 76 for 281.

...ast moment Jack Nick... ...ed to have a chance ... birdied two holes on ... nine, but he took a ... 7 and four bogeys on ... nine, ending with 73

... Marsh, an Australian, ...ter par as late as the ... and looked good for ...en, but he also faltered. ...-up came from so ... in the pack that even ...prised. Saturday night, ...nd of 54 holes, there ... players between Green ...ming Ohio pro named ...McGee. Yesterday all 11 ... and cleared the way ...Gee.

... the counting was over, ...had completed 72 holes ... only 10 under par for ...gh course and McGee,

FINAL SCORES

...	$43,000	69-67-66-72—274
...	24,510	71-69-71-68—279
...	11,385	68-70-69-72—280
...	11,385	69-67-77-67—280
...	11,385	67-72-74-67—280
...	6,429	69-69-69-74—281
...	6,429	66-71-69-75—281
...	6,429	69-70-73-70—281
...	6,429	69-73-69-70—281
...	6,429	70-71-71-69—281

NBA Results

Sunday's Games

... New York 94 (Havlicek ... 32; Monroe 29, ... Haywood ...

... Atlanta 112 (P. Brown ... 33; Hudson 19, Henderson ...

... Portland 100 (Dan... Winters 27; Wicks 16, Neal ... 14, Walton 14).

... Philadelphia 107 ... 38, Stallworth 28; McGinnis ... 20).

... Los Angeles 97 (West... Adams 17; Abdul-Jabbar 35, ... 24).

... State 134, Kansas City 117 ... 31, Smith 31; Archibald 31, ... 19).

... Buffalo 99 (Hayes ... 23; McAdoo 31, Smith 21).

NHL Results

Sunday's Games

... 5, Washington 1 (Clement, ... Pratt).

... 2, Boston 2 (Marcotte, ... Shutt, Lafleur).

... Rangers 4, Kansas City 3 (Pulford, Esposito, Fairbairn; Roberts, ...).

... Detroit 5 (Gilbertson, ... Gerschler; Penguins ... Pacific Team Los Angeles in Marathon.

... 5, Minnesota 3 (Marvin 2, ... Kabell, Hull; Sather, Talbot, Barry).

... Black Hawks regain first from Vancouver in Smythe Divi...

Michigan Coach Hopes to Change Routine

By Gordon S. White Jr.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29 (NYT).—Johnny Orr, the Michigan basketball coach, said yesterday, "I'm getting tired of congratulating Bobby Knight (Indiana basketball coach)."

However, the predictions are that Orr will have to do it for a third time this season after undefeated Indiana and Michigan meet for the National Collegiate Association championship tonight at The Spectrum. Indiana achieved two of its 31 victories by beating Michigan, 80 to 74, at Ann Arbor, Mich., and then 72 to 67 in overtime at Bloomington, Ind.

The third meeting between these two Big 10 Conference teams was assured when each won impressively in the NCAA semi-final round at The Spectrum Saturday. The Hoosiers repeated their season-opening victory over the University of California, Los Angeles, by whipping the defending champions, 65 to 51, after Michigan humiliated previously undefeated Rutgers, 86 to 70. Ergo: the first NCAA championship game between two teams from the same conference in the 39 NCAA basketball tournaments.

Orr said, "I think we're fortunate to be here. But happy to play Indiana a third time? Hell, you think I'm nutty?"

For his work this season, during which Michigan finished second to Indiana in the Big 10, Orr was named Coach of the Year yesterday by the National Association of Basketball Coaches.

The Wolverines' leader said: "They picked me as coach of the year just 'cause they got tired of picking Knight (1975 coach of the year) and John Wooden (former UCLA coach)."

Asked what he did with his Michigan team to play Indiana into overtime the last time they met, Orr said, "Bobby asked me then, 'What are you doin' out there?' I said I was damned if I knew but we aren't going to change it."

Knight said that Michigan was "the best team we've played this year." The big coach, who stresses muscle, defense, and discipline, has his Hoosiers playing at about their best of the season. However, Tom Abernethy, who had an excellent game against UCLA Saturday, suffered a badly bruised left thigh in a collision with Rich Washington of the Bruins. Knight said he is "just assuming he will play."

Orr said, "How to beat them? Well, maybe Abernethy won't play and Kent Benson will get hurt..."

Obviously, the Indiana-Michigan game will again be the big, strong players and fine ball handling and pressing defense of the Hoosiers against the quickness of the smaller, thinner Wolverines. But these Michigan players are pesky, as indicated by the speed they used to beat Rutgers, previously considered the fastest team in the land.

Rickey Green, the 6-2 guard for Michigan; Wayman Britt, a 6-2 forward, and all the other Wolverines worked to limit Phil Sellers to 11 points and force the Scarlet Knights into their poorest effort of the year.

Tom Young, the Rutgers coach, used such words as "stunk" and "embarrassing" to describe his team's performance just after the game Saturday. He hadn't changed much after a night's sleep. Asked if he didn't have some things to be thankful for with a 31-1 season, Young said, "In a couple of weeks I might sit back and be thankful. Right now I'm just thinking about Saturday and I'm not thankful."

Boston Teams Have Successes In NBA and NHL

BOSTON, March 29 (UPI).—John Havlicek and Paul Silas netted two free throws apiece in the last 53 seconds yesterday as the Boston Celtics won their fifth straight Atlantic Division title with a 100-94 victory over the New York Knicks.

The game was the 1,100th NBA appearance for Havlicek, who is 22 games shy of Hal Greer's endurance mark.

The Knicks, down by 13 points early in the fourth quarter, 86-73, fought back to within 96-94, on the shooting of Earl Monroe and Spencer Haywood.

Bruins Tie

BOSTON, March 29 (UPI).—Steve Shutt and Guy Lafleur scored second-period goals 41 seconds apart yesterday to lift the Montreal Canadiens to a 2-2 tie with Boston as the Bruins clinched the Adams Division title.

With Boston ahead, 2-0, after 20 minutes, the Canadiens won a face-off in the Boston end. Center Pete Mahovlich got the puck to Shutt at 9:18 and his blazing slap shot eluded Boston goalie Gerry Cheevers. Lafleur followed with his goal on a rebound of a Mahovlich shot.

Boston, which had a goal taken away in the second period because Wayne Cashman was in the Montreal crease, came from nine points behind the Buffalo Sabres in early November to win the division crown.

George Best Scores 2

PASADENA, Calif., March 29 (AP).—George Best scored both goals in a North American Soccer League exhibition game as the Los Angeles Aztecs defeated the Seattle Sounders, 2-0 yesterday at the Rose Bowl. Best's first goal came at 15:10 of the first half as he slipped a penalty kick past Sounder goalie Paul Gizzi. At 50:30, Best blasted a 25-yard free kick over Gizzi's head.

Champ Galindez Ready to Defend His Title Again

OSLO, March 29 (Reuters).—Victor Galindez of Argentina set his sights on another defense of his World Boxing Association light-heavyweight title after an easy triumph here last night.

Galindez knocked out Norwegian challenger Harald Skog in the third round of their scheduled 15-round title contest and then said he was surprised at the ease of his victory.

"I had expected to win a knockout between the fourth and sixth rounds," he said after Skog had conceded defeat before U.S. referee Toni Perez could start the count following the third-round knockdown.

Galindez is scheduled to meet American Jesse Burnett in what should be an easy non-title fight in Copenhagen next month before defending his title against another American, Richie Keats. The fight is scheduled for Johannesburg in late May or early June.

A's Camp Is Filled With Unpleasant Signs

MESA, Ariz., March 29 (UPI).—Nine of the Oakland A's best players remained unsigned yesterday and it is likely they will remain that way once the season starts.

Reggie Jackson, Joe Rudi, Sal Bando, Vida Blue, Ken Holtzman, Gene Tenace, Rollie Fingers, Bert Campaneris and Bill North are the unsigned A's. Each has expressed a willingness to sign a contract, rather than play out his option, but owner Charlie Finley seems to have turned his back on the group.

"None of us has heard from the man in a long time," said Jackson, who received $135,000 last year and is seeking a modest raise to $150,000 after having tied for the American League home run title with 36 last year.

"My feeling is that he will ignore us as long as he can," said Tenace, who worked for $65,000 last year and would accept a $15,000 raise for hitting 29 homers and driving in 87 runs.

"I think if he would try to negotiate with us something could be worked out," said Bando, who slipped to 15 homers and 78 rbi last year but had a dozen game-winning hits. Bando had a $100,000 contract last year and is trying to avoid a 20-per-cent cut.

"Who knows what the man (Finley) is thinking," said Blue, who was 22-11 last year and is looking for a raise from $90,000 to $110,000. "I stopped trying to figure him out a long time ago. It's too wearing."

North said he is not looking so much for a raise as he is for a two or three-year contract.

"We all could use more money," said the outfielder who stole 30 bases last year despite a series of injuries. "In my particular case, I'm looking for a little security."

Fingers, the American League's best relief pitcher the last four years, thinks his 10 victories and 24 saves in 1975 are worth a raise from $90,000 to $115,000, but he refused to get drawn into a conversation concerning Finley. Ditto Holtzman, who is seeking both a raise and a long-term contract.

Holtzman had a $100,000 contract last year and earned it with an 18-14 season. Half a dozen of his losses came in games where he allowed less than three runs. He seems the most bitter at Finley and there is a good chance that he will play out his option.

Campaneris played in only 135 games last year because of injuries and hit .265. He had a contract for $70,000 and is looking for a small raise and a five-year agreement.

Rudi, believed by many to be the best all-around player in the AL, was paid $75,000 last year when he hit .278 with 31 homers and 75 rbi. He says he should be paid $100,000.

"I don't think anyone in the group seriously wants to play out his option and leave," said Jackson, "and that includes me. This in my mind is the best team in our league and we could win and stay on top for at least three or four more years. But we have to be realistic. So does the owner."

The feeling among most of the nine unsigned A's is that Finley will wait until an agreement on a new contract is reached between the club owners and the Players Association. Those talks are going nowhere right now and it might be the end of the season before something is hammered out.

The hangup, now as before, is over the number of years a player would owe a team under a new reserve system.

WHA Results

Sunday's Games

Winnipeg 6, San Diego 1 (Hull 2, Bergman, Moffat, Lesuk, Lindstrom; Addonno).

Calgary 5, Toronto 5 (Lawson 2, Terbenche, Morrison, Kirk; Henderson 2, Marrin, Rollins, Henderson).

Indianapolis 3, New England 1 (Larlander 2, McDonald; Ley). Racers take first place in East.

Houston 7, Phoenix 4 (Ruskowski 2, Marty Howe, Lund, F. Pupiel, Lahonsere, Hughes; Gray 2, Huston, Fiorek).

ABA Results

Sunday's Games

Denver 110, Indiana 98 (Simpson 16, Terry 16; Knight 36, Elmore 18).

New York 107, St. Louis 102 (Erving 34, R. Jones 24; Barnes 27, Boone 21).

Carew Signs

For $500,000

Over 3 Years

ORLANDO, Fla., March 29 (AP).—Rod Carew, whose batting championships rank him in the record book with Hall of Fame members Ty Cobb, Honus Wagner and Rogers Hornsby, yesterday agreed to a three-year contract with the Minnesota Twins for a total of $500,000.

Carew, 30, has won the American League batting title five times. Carew, Cobb, Hornsby and Wagner are the only players to be league batting leaders four consecutive years.

He joined that company with a .359 average last year, and has been the league's all-star second baseman nine consecutive years. This spring he is being converted to first base.

He is the first Twin other than manager Gene Mauch to have a three-year contract.

Twins president Calvin Griffith said the unsolved owner-player reserve-clause dispute was a factor in his agreeing to a multiyear contract for Carew. "At least we now will have the best hitter in baseball with us for the next four years," said Griffith. However, 14 other Twins from last year are still unsigned.

Twins Discover That Winning Is Important Basic of Baseball

NEW YORK, March 29 (UPI).—The Minnesota Twins have a new look because of an old baseball formula.

Basically a free-swinging team during most of their existence, the Twins have returned to fundamentals this spring under manager Gene Mauch. They've become more of a line drive-hitting team and are attempting to utilize team speed more than most Minnesota teams of the past.

So far, in the exhibition season at least, it seems to be working.

The Twins defeated the Atlanta Braves, 3-2, yesterday, for their third straight victory and raised their spring exhibition record to 4-1. Mauch, new to the American League after 16 years of managing in the National League, has been cautioning against undue optimism but the Twins appear to be responding to his approach to their problems.

Bert Blyleven, who has been on the verge of stardom for about three years, allowed one run in five innings for the Twins. Mauch believes Blyleven will be a 20-game winner for the second time in his career this year and lead a staff that is somewhat short on depth.

Danny Thompson's two-run single with two out in the ninth inning was the decisive blow for the Twins. Larry Hisle started the Twins' rally with a single and moved up on Steve Braun's bloop single. A walk filled the bases and set the stage for Thompson's game-winning hit.

Cesar Cedeno and Bob Watson had four hits each as the Houston Astros defeated the Cincinnati Reds, 9-6. Dan Driessen homered for the Reds . . . Ron Cey and John Hale each hit a three-run homer to lead the Los Angeles Dodgers to a 9-0 victory over the New York Mets behind the eight-hit pitching of Doug Rau, Mike Marshall and rookie Lantz Rauzhan.

The Chicago White Sox and Boston Red Sox played a 1-1 tie terminated after 15 innings when the Red Sox ran out of pitchers . . . Al Cowens led a 16-hit attack with three singles and a double as the Kansas City Royals whipped the Pittsburgh Pirates, 9-0.

Otto Velez's three-run homer was the big blow of a five-run eighth-inning rally which lifted the New York Yankees to a 16-11 triumph over the Detroit Tigers. Alex Johnson, Aurelio Rodriguez and Willie Horton homered for the Tigers . . . Homers by Pete Mackanin and Mike Jorgensen, accounting for five runs, led the Montreal Expos to a 9-5 victory over a "split" Astro team.

Gaylord Perry pitched six shutout innings for the Texas Rangers in an 8-3 victory over the Baltimore Orioles.

Luis Melendez knocked in five runs, four with a grand slam homer off Tug McGraw, as the St. Louis Cardinals scored an 8-5 triumph over Philadelphia.

Italians Guard Against Threat Of Horsenap

NAPLES, March 29 (AP).—Italian authorities, fearing a horsenapping, ordered a police guard for French trotting champion Bellino II (on right). The horse is here for Sunday's Grand Prix of the Lottery.

Police and private detectives patrolled the stables after reports that the owner of Bellino II, French industrialist Maurice Marcheret, received threats in Paris that his horse might be abducted or "damaged" if he would not pay a ransom.

Two horses previously were abducted in Italy.



Associated Press.

Art Buchwald

Now the God Factor

WASHINGTON — It was probably accidental but God has become an issue in the presidential elections. Jimmy Carter, who is now known as a "front-runner", has admitted to having a very close relationship to God.

This could force other candidates to assure the U.S. people they have a closer relationship with God and the media might demand full disclosure from everyone running on both the Republican and Democratic sides as to where they stand on the God issue. I must admit that although I've tried on many occasions to have an interview with God I've never succeeded. But I was fortunate to have a conversation with the angel Gabriel, who is God's director of communications.



Buchwald

Gabriel told me, "Despite what you read in the newspapers and see on television, God is staying out of the presidential primaries."

"Does he have any favorites?" I asked.

"He considers them all good men who he is sure would lead the country toward prosperity, happiness and love."

"Has God always stayed out of American politics?"

* * *

"Yes, He has. There have been some supporters of presidential candidates who have claimed that their man is closer to God than any of the opponents but we have never authorized anyone to make this claim. God feels whomever the American people want to elect is their own business. All He asks is if things don't turn out as they were expected, that the voters don't blame Him."

I asked the angel Gabriel if this had happened in the past.

"It happens all the time," Gabriel replied. "If you recall, President Nixon held all those prayer breakfasts in the White House. He wanted the American people to think that he was really closer to God. But we never had anything to do with the prayer breakfasts. The White House selected the preachers and also invited the guests. It became a political event. God hates political events and never goes to them if He can possibly avoid it."

"Almost every fund-raising event and every political rally is opened by a prayer by a priest, a minister or a rabbi, depending on which state the affair is being held in. What does God do about that?"

"Everyone running for public office has a priest, a minister and a rabbi trying to intercede for him. If God had to listen to every one of these entreaties, He wouldn't get anything done. We up here assume that the prayers are more for the audience's benefit than for God's."

"I know this is a tough question, but does Jimmy Carter have a more personal relationship with God than any of the other candidates?"

* * *

"I never comment on God's relationships with any of His believers. In God's eyes they are all His children and it is His desire that the best man win."

"Angel Gabriel, has God been in touch with President Ford since his defeat in the North Carolina primary?"

"No comment."

"Once the Americans select their president, will God support him?"

"He has always supported the president of the United States. But at the same time He can't be responsible for all the decisions a president makes. Americans have a tendency to blame everything that goes wrong in the world on God but He never gets credit when things go right."

"And this upsets Him?"

"He has feelings, too."

Salk Asks Fast Start On U.S. Flu Effort

SAN DIEGO, March 29 (AP). —Dr. Jonas Salk says a nationwide vaccination program should begin immediately to prevent a predicted outbreak of a deadly influenza strain expected next autumn.

Dr. Salk, developer of the first polio vaccine and founder of the Salk Institute for Biological Studies here, supported President Ford's plan to inoculate the entire U.S. population against the swine flu strain, which killed 548,000 persons in the United States and millions around the world in 1918-'19.

Lucien Engelmajer, right, has been successful in a field where successes are few.

The Patriarch Of a Community For Ex-Addicts

By Lynn Payer



Lynn Payer.

ST.-PAUL-SUR-SAVE, France (IHT).— Lucien Engelmajer, also known as "The Patriarch of La Boère," who says that he is a megalomaniac, bears a striking resemblance to Santa Claus. It is perhaps this mixture of force and mellowness that have made La Boère, a community for ex-addicts, a success in a field where successes are few.

Engelmajer claims that he has been successful in getting and keeping 70 per cent of his addicts off drugs and reintegrating them into society. When only those who stayed at La Boère at least one month are considered, the percentage of success rises to 80.

It is difficult to verify these figures short of contacting each addict who ever stayed at La Boère. But there is at least qualitative corroboration from one of France's best known addiction experts, Dr. Claude Olievenstein, a psychiatrist and director of Paris's Marmottan Center:

"He (Engelmajer) has had very good, extraordinary, results with very difficult cases. His results are perhaps better than elsewhere, and certainly with very recalcitrant cases."

And while the personality of *le Patriarche* plays a central role in this success, a part of that personality is a dedication to hard work. When he was asked by the director of a less successful therapeutic community, at a drug addiction meeting in Paris last fall, just what was his gimmick, Engelmajer responded:

"You're looking for shortcuts. My wife, family, and I live in the community 24 hours a day, and I haven't taken a vacation for 10 years. That's part of the gimmick."

Work is also expected of the ex-addicts, who either come to La Boère voluntarily or are sent as an alternative to prison or psychiatric hospitals. In fact, the community has its origins in a "he-who-does-not-work-shall-not-eat" attitude adopted by Engelmajer several years ago when the Engelmajer farm here near Toulouse became a popular spot with the counterculture.

Now, work not only makes La Boère at least partially self-sufficient but also serves a therapeutic purpose.

Work also keeps addicts busy while they are going cold turkey. Engelmajer believes in the cold-turkey approach for several, somewhat contradictory, reasons.

On the one hand, he believes that physiologic addiction is not nearly as important as psychologic addiction, and that it is the latter that should be tended to. In addition, he believes that suffering during withdrawal will provide powerful negative conditioning that will inhibit the ex-addict from returning to drugs. On the other hand, "we tried using tranquilizers and other drugs and found that they didn't ease withdrawal at all."

Prescriptions or drugs sent by the addict's doctor to ease withdrawal are burned in the Engelmajers' *fireplace*. Addicts are given instead herbal teas, acupuncture and moral support. They also take long runs in the forest "with an occasional kick in the seat of the pants from me, when necessary," says Engelmajer, so that they'll be tired enough to sleep at night.

Besides work, there is time for "creativity." La Boère and the château are being restored with original touches including tie-dyed parachute ceilings, a molded face with a huge mouth for consuming trash, stained bottle windows in the chapel and all sorts of other arts and crafts. Time is also allotted for yoga, sex education and group therapy.

Engelmajer's personality, however, tends to make life at La Boère group therapy 24 hours a day. Lucien, as the ex-addicts call him, is constantly kissing, chewing out or holding audiences with La Boère residents, who crowd around the fireplace in the Engelmajers' living room (to which they have free access). Engelmajer boasts of the time that he hit one of his "girls" hard enough to break a tooth. He insists, however, that he does this only when necessary and that anyone who visits La Boère ought to stay for several days "so that if you see me slap or kick someone, you'll understand why."

La Boère residents are in general enthusiastic about being there. Of both sexes, they range in age from about 15 to 40. Most are French, but other nationalities, including members of the American community in Paris, are represented. Although considerable freedom in dress and hair style is allowed, they are all polite (Engelmajer will chew them out if they are not) and talk openly about why they are at La Boère. There is a 17-year-old who came voluntarily because of the artistic activities, a 17-year-old girl whose alternative was the psychiatric hospital in Garches, an ex-priest with a 10-year history of heroin abuse and numerous unsuccessful detoxifications behind him.

The Patriarch has his share of problems with La Boère, and his megalomaniac and bellicose tendencies don't particularly help. He has run-ins with the *préfet* of the department, and local authorities use part of the La Boère grounds as a garbage dump. He is criticized by leftists for his role as patriarch, and by conservatives for letting male and female addicts room together if they so desire.

The most pressing problem, however, is that of money. Classed only as a lodging and not a treatment center, La Boère receives a total of only 53 francs per person a day from the government and functions largely on Lucien's pension, his wife Rena's schoolteacher's salary and on contributions.

PEOPLE: *Brigitte Bardot Interrupts a Voyage*

Actress Brigitte Bardot, 41, was resting at her Paris home Monday after calling off a trip to Newfoundland while en route. She flew into London Sunday and, wire services say, "broke down and wept while waiting for a connecting flight to Newfoundland." Her traveling companion, actor-sculptor Miroslav Brozek, said, "She is very ill with a high fever and cannot go on." A doctor was called and eventually Miss Bardot returned to Paris. She had been going to Newfoundland with a French TV crew to shoot a documentary about killing seals for their skins. The actress was to have appeared in the film and done part of the narration. It was all called off when Miss Bardot returned to Paris.



Brigitte Bardot
. . . back to

* * *

A French hypnotist, Yvon Yva, 45, is claiming a record for keeping seven subjects in a trance for 169 hours. The five men and two women had only special nutritional drinks during their week-long trance. Five other subjects dropped out in the course of the experiment at a shopping center in the Paris suburbs.

* * *

Angela Davis will be a spring-term guest lecturer at Stanford University with the student government picking up the tab. Her credit course: "The Female Condition: Search for a Marxist Approach." In 1969, Miss Davis's Communist affiliation lost her the renewal of her assistant professorship at the University of California at Los Angeles. She was acquitted in 1972 of a murder and kidnapping case. She taught last fall at the Claremont College's Black Studies Center. The Stanford student senate offered the same lecturer status to Claude Steiner, the radical psychologist from Berkeley, and Ernest Mandel, the Belgian Marxist economist, who thus far has been denied an entrance visa to the United States.

* * *

John Carpenter, 29, of Natchitoches, La., tied for first place in the Metropolitan Opera auditions Sunday. Co-winner is soprano Ashley Putnam of Franklin, N.J. Each got a contract with the Met. An opera spokesman said that the tie was [illegible] denied.

* * *

Walter Annenberg, forn[...] ambassador to Britain, i[...] ing a conservative newsl[...] combat what he terms "t[...] dominantly liberal" news[...] in the United States. [...] berg's Triangle Publication[...] moneymaker is TV Gui[...] bring out the newslette[...] two weeks, beginning next[...]

* * *

Ex-Beatle Paul McCart[...] his group, Wings, have po[...] a 31-concert tour of the [...] States because guitarist [...] McCulloch, 22, slipped [...] Paris hotel room and br[...] hand. The Wings ende[...] pean tour in Paris Friday[...] The U.S. tour was to [...] Fort Worth April 8. It h[...] been rescheduled for Mi[...] June.

—SAMUEL JUS[...]

7-Foot-2-Inch Ma[...] In Bronze Age To[...]

MOSCOW, March 29 (R[...]) —Soviet archaeologists h[...] covered an early Bro[...] tomb containing the bo[...] a man 7 feet 2 inches tall [...] woman in the northern [...] sus, the news agency T[...] ported yesterday.

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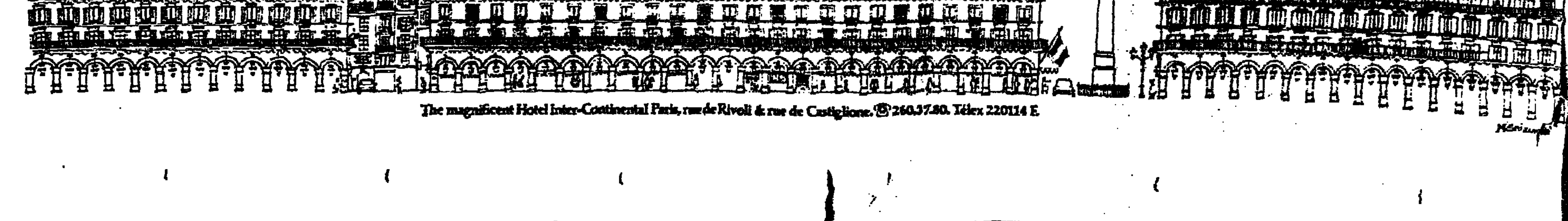
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